

## Clashes erupt in Lebanon mountains

BEIRUT (R) — Fighting broke out Saturday between a Christian and Muslim village in the mountains above Beirut, threatening an eight-week-old truce arranged by the Israeli troops that control the area. Lebanese police sources, who reported the fighting, had no details of any casualties. They said the villages involved were Souq Al Gharb, a stronghold of the "Lebanese Forces" Christian militia, and Aitar, held by Druze Muslim militiamen. The mountains above Beirut were the scene of increasingly frequent and fierce clashes between Christians and Druze from soon after Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June until the ceasefire on Feb. 7.

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## Arab truck hits landmine in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — A truck carrying Arabs in southwest Israel struck a mine Saturday 32 kilometres east of the Egyptian border, an Israeli military spokesman said. There were no injuries in the incident. Security forces found a second mine in the area.

## Pakistani minister arrives in S. Arabia

BAHRIAN (R) — Pakistani Interior Minister Mahmood A. Haroon arrived in Saudi Arabia Saturday for a 10-day official visit which he said was aimed at strengthening security cooperation between the two countries. The Saudi Press Agency said Mr. Haroon was welcomed at Riyadh by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz and senior ministry officials. Saudi press reports said Mr. Haroon would follow up talks on security cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan which began when Prince Nayef visited Pakistan in January.

## New chief for Allied Forces in S. Europe

BRUSSELS (R) — U.S. Adm. William Small has been appointed commander-in-chief of Allied Forces in Southern Europe effective next month. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) supreme commander in Europe said Saturday. Gen. Bernard Rogers said in a statement that Adm. Small would succeed Adm. William Crowe, who becomes commander-in-chief of the Pacific in June.

## Dublin frees rebel suspects

DUBLIN (R) — Eleven men arrested in a Dublin bar on Thursday as suspected members of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army have been freed after questioning, a police spokesman said Saturday. Police had said earlier they believed several members of the guerrilla group's leadership were among those held. The group is a Marxist offshoot of the Irish Republican Army and both are fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

## Spain releases Tehran-bound arms

MADRID (R) — A consignment of Argentine arms held by Spanish customs for more than three months left for Tehran last Wednesday, customs officials said Saturday. The cargo—5,000 pistols and 60 anti-aircraft guns—was held by customs after its arrival here on Dec. 20 aboard an Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 747. Officials said the original flight documents listed the cargo as "machinery and spares."

## 'Defector betrayed expelled Soviets'

LONDON (R) — Two Soviet diplomats and a journalist ordered out of Britain this week, apparently for spying, were betrayed by a high-ranking Soviet defector, press reports said Saturday. Britain's Press Association news agency cited official sources as saying Vladimir Kuzichkin, a former Soviet vice-consul and intelligence officer in Iran who defected to Britain last October, had provided British intelligence with a list of names.

## INSIDE

- Soviets adopt new energy-saving measures, page 2
- Agricultural survey launched in Jordan, page 3
- Reagan's ABM plan creates controversy among aides, page 4
- Will Gonzalez be able to manoeuvre Spain into EC? page 5
- Borg will be back, King says, page 6
- Block favours early grain talks with Soviets, page 7
- Moscow rejects interim missiles agreement offer, page 8

# Hussein, Arafat hold intensive, 'positive' talks

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat held several hours of talks on Saturday, and it was decided that the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian committee, jointly chaired by Mr. Arafat and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, would meet this morning to continue the discussions aimed at reaching agreement on joint political moves by Jordan and the PLO.

Neither side disclosed results of Saturday's meetings, but PLO officials said the discussions centred on current Jordan-PLO relations and moves aimed at a joint strategy to confront the current situation in the Middle East.

Jordan and the PLO have been holding intensive talks on a proposed confederation between Jordan and a freed West Bank and Gaza, but no decision has yet been taken to form a joint team to negotiate with the Americans on the basis of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan announced last September.

King Hussein's talks with Mr. Arafat on Saturday included two closed sessions, and the King hosted a luncheon for the Palestinian team which included several PLO Executive Committee members as well as the deputy commander of the PLO forces, Mr. Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad).

After his Saturday afternoon meeting with the King, the PLO chairman described the talks as "positive," but apparently postponed a statement on the outcome scheduled for late Saturday night after his second meeting with the King.

Abu Jihad later told the Jordan Times that the talks were "indeed being held in a positive atmosphere" and denied reports that PLO-Jordanian ties were strained. Abu Jihad reiterated the PLO's position that the talks are based on resolutions adopted by the Arab League summit held in Morocco last September, and said that no decisions have been reached on "specific issues" such as the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint negotiating team. "Decisions on specific issues will be referred to a future Arab summit to be held in Morocco," he said.

Another aide to Mr. Arafat told the Jordan Times that this summit is expected to be held in Fez in the period between the 14th and 17th of this month.

The Jordanian position reflected in official statements and declaration states that Jordan is not ready to enter any peace negotiations without an active Palestinian participation. In a tel-

evision interview last Thursday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said that Jordan needs a very clear position on the part of the Arab states as well as from the Palestinians themselves. The Crown Prince also indicated that even without PLO and Arab backing, it would be very difficult for Jordan to enter peace negotiations until Israel made some moves towards leaving the occupied Arab territories as called for by the United Nations many years ago. "Without that," he was quoted as saying, "just to enter into negotiations with the Israelis controlling today over 40 per cent, 50 per cent, of the land and resources of the West Bank is sheer suicide, politically, economically and socially."

The Palestinians, on their part, seem determined to adhere to the Arab peace plan and stressed in statements given prior to Mr. Arafat's visit here their strong doubts about U.S. willingness and ability to implement the Reagan plan. A PLO spokesman, Imad Shakkour, said Saturday that a ban imposed by the American administration on the sale of F-16s to Israel while its troops occupied parts of Lebanon "does not represent a substantial change in the American policy." This step, he said, came too late and is not enough to restore the lost American credibility in the Middle East.

Mr. Shakkour, who is a political adviser to Mr. Arafat, also said that the meeting between the King and the PLO chairman "constituted a constructive beginning." He did not elaborate.

Earlier, one Palestinian official told the Jordan Times that the first meeting between the King and Mr. Arafat "was directed at the clarification of stands adopted by both sides on the current issues." But the second closed session, held on Saturday evening, was indeed "very important," he said.

"Those who were betting on the collapse of the Jordanian-Palestinian relations lost," this PLO official, who did not want to be identified, told the Jordan Times.

## Saudi Arabia welcomes ban on F-16 sales to Israel...

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia Saturday welcomed President Reagan's declaration that the U.S. will not ship 75 combat planes to Israel while its troops occupied part of Lebanon.

Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani said the move was an effective and positive step to force Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The Saudi Press Agency reported. President Reagan said in Los

Angeles on Thursday that American F-16 fighter bombers could not be sent to Israel until its troops withdrew from Lebanon. Delivery of the planes was held up when Israel invaded Lebanon last June.

Dr. Abdo Yamani said the kingdom hoped the U.S. would take other positive steps that would contribute to the return of security and stability in the region and give the Palestinians their right to return to their home.

## ...as U.S. Jewish leaders urge Reagan to reconsider decision

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Jewish leaders called on President Reagan Friday to reconsider his decision to huge delivery of 75 F-16 combat planes to Israel on its withdrawal from Lebanon.

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress said: "It is particularly puzzling that this administration should invoke alleged congressional restraints against a reliable and democratic ally, Israel,

while it flouts the will of Congress in supplying arms to authoritarian regimes in Central America."

Mr. Reagan announced his decision Thursday in response to questions after a speech on arms control in California, tying it to a law that U.S. weapon exports should only be used for defence. It was the first time the administration had publicly given a reason for delaying delivery of the planes since last June.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat prior to their talks on Saturday (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan).

## Lebanon talks focus on 'joint team'

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese and Israeli negotiators are discussing joint inspection tours of South Lebanon as a way to break the deadlock in talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

But statements by officials in Lebanon and Israel show that the

two sides have differing interpretations of the proposal and still disagree on the future role in South Lebanon of renegade Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad and his Israeli-sponsored militia.

Disputes over what "security" measures should be taken in South

Lebanon have been blocking agreement on an Israeli withdrawal for several weeks.

Israeli forces invaded Lebanon last June with the declared aim of striking at Palestine Liberation

(Continued on page 3)

## Keep digging, gentlemen

Those readers who have started a search for more information on ancient links between the peoples of Jordan and the Americas, after reading yesterday's Jordan Times story on the subject, should perhaps forget it. It was an April Fool's joke.

However, the Jordan Times will not itself give up the search for the missing links between us in Jordan and the peoples of the Americas, given their importance. And we promise to announce to you any new discoveries as soon as they are made. Have a good day, everyone.

## Cairo hopes peace talks will progress in 1983

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, frustrated by lack of movement towards overall Middle East peace, still hopes Israel can be persuaded to modify its hardline stance in time for solid progress this year, an Egyptian leader said Saturday.

The hope rests on Jordan and the Palestinian leadership joining the peace process in time to stimulate the United States into renewed action, said Dr. Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

In an interview with Reuters he reiterated Egypt's fear that peace moves might become stalled by the onset of campaigning this year for the U.S. presidential election in 1984.

He said an essential prerequisite for real peace negotiation was progress on withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and participation in talks

by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He went on:

"The U.S. position is that if Jordan and the Palestinians announced participation in the peace process then this would encourage Washington to do something. It also would encourage Jewish organisations in the United States. In turn this would reinforce the position of moderates in Israel. And it would diminish the role and importance of the radicals."

"If you add all these elements there would still be a chance of takeoff."

Dr. Ghali, speaking four years after the signing of Egypt's U.S.-sponsored Camp David treaty with Israel, said there was "great frustration" in Egypt at lack of progress towards a comprehensive

(Continued on page 3)

## Oil slick talks to open Monday

BAHRAIN (R) — Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Mirza Taheri will attend crisis talks next week on a Gulf oil slick which has begun polluting the beaches of Qatar, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said Saturday.

The ambassador, Ali Shams Ardekani, told Reuters by telephone that Mr. Taheri, head of Iran's environmental protection agency, would take part in a high-level meeting in Kuwait on fighting the slick, caused by oil gushing from damaged Iranian wells.

Repair crews are waiting to cap the wells in a dangerous Gulf war combat zone and environmental experts are scheduled to hold preparatory talks on Monday in Bahrain.

As the first oil to hit the Arabian Peninsula side of the Gulf began washing ashore in Qatar, local press reports said a U.S. space shuttle being launched on Monday would be used to flash pictures of the pollution to the region's governments.

A senior Qatari environmental official, Hajar Ahmad Hajar, told Reuters in Doha that small, thin patches from the slick came ashore on the state's north-east coast and larger patches were only 10 miles from land.

An estimated 250,000 barrels of thick, black oil pouring from two damaged wells in Iran's Nowruz oilfield at the head of the Gulf has created a slick covering about 7,500 square miles dotted over

(Continued on page 3)

## Argentina marks Falklands war

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina Saturday marked quietly its invasion of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands one year ago, with few outward reminders of the subsequent disastrous war with Britain.

But several political leaders and newspapers criticised the decision of the military government to seize the Falklands by force on April 2 last year, stressing that Argentine sovereignty over the islands should be achieved by peaceful negotiations.

They also protested that the Argentine people had still not been told the full truth about why

(Continued on page 3)

## Hanoi blames China, U.S. and Thailand for latest flare-up

BANGKOK (R) — Hanoi Radio Saturday blamed China, the United States and Thailand for renewed fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

In its first comment on the fighting, the radio also said the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh had every legal right to hit back against insurgents seeking a return of the "genocidal Pol Pot clique". Hanoi's term for the Khmer Rouge Communist ousted in the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978.

A commentary monitored in Bangkok said the root cause of the conflict was the collusion of Peking, Washington and Bangkok with the Khmer Rouge to oppose

the People's Republic of Kampuchea, set up by Hanoi as a substitute to the Khmer Rouge's Chinese-backed government.

The Vietnamese-backed government is recognised only by Soviet bloc countries and India. Its rival, now a coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has Kampuchea's seat in the U.N.

Vietnam maintains an estimated 180,000 troops in Kampuchea to bolster the Heng Samrin government against about 40,000 Communist and non-Communist insurgents.

Radio Hanoi said Thailand had to accept responsibility for the present tension. "If Thailand had not opened its borders to the Pol

## King receives Iraqi message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein dealing with developments in the region, the situation in the Iraq-Iran war and Jordanian-Iraqi relations. The message was delivered to King Hussein at Al Nudwa Palace by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz who arrived in Amman Saturday and later left for home. Mr. Aziz was met and seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Iraq's Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan.

## Omani leader leaves after four-day visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman left Amman Saturday at the end of his four-day visit to Jordan. His Majesty King Hussein was at the airport to bid him farewell as were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Oman's ambassador to Jordan, Abdullah Al Balloushi, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

During the visit, Sultan Qaboos held talks with King Hussein on Middle East developments and ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation between Jordan and Oman.

Together with King Hussein, Sultan Qaboos inaugurated the Queen Alia Heart Institute and the Royal Rehabilitation Centre at King Hussein Medical Centre. He also toured a number of military positions and archaeological sites in the country.

## W. Bank protests continue

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinian demonstrators in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem Saturday threw stones at Israeli vehicles and burned tyres after two days of relative quiet in the occupied Arab territories.

Security sources said school pupils gathered near the entrance to Jerusalem's Haram Al Sharif, site of the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques but were dispersed by Israeli police and border patrol troops.

In Hebron, south of Jerusalem, demonstrators burned tyres and

put stone barriers across roads. Rocks smashed the windows of a bus belonging to the Israeli-backed Arab Village League in the Hebron area, the sources said, but there were no injuries.

Other demonstrations were reported in the village of Dura near Hebron, as well as in Nablus, the West Bank's largest city.

Israeli troops enforced curfews in the Nablus marketplace and in the Balata and 'Ain Beit-Elma refugee camps near the city, the sources added.

## Jordan condemns destruction of Jaffa mosque

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Saturday strongly condemned the destruction of Hassan Bek Mosque in Jaffa, an occupied Palestinian city since 1948, and said it was "part of Zionist plans against Islamic and Arab property in the occupied territories."

Reports from the occupied territories indicate that an explosive device was planted in the mosque in Jaffa which exploded Saturday morning bringing down the minaret and causing extensive damage to the mosque. Also on Saturday, unidentified persons set fire to a mosque in the Sheikh Jarrah area in Arab Jerusalem.

"The collapse of the mosque by an explosion is to be regarded as part of Zionist plans directed against

Islamic and Arab property in the occupied territories and is no less than the arson attempts at Al Aqsa and Sheikh Jarrah mosques in Arab Jerusalem," the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs said in a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The Jordanian statement said that the old dilapidated Hassan Bek Mosque had been neglected for a long time and the Arab and Muslim inhabitants of Jaffa were unable to restore it due to their "deteriorating economic and social conditions brought to bear upon them by Israeli policies."

The statement also pointed out that the Israeli occupation authorities have also blocked the

channelling of funds to the Muslim community living in the occupied territories.

"The World Islamic League was one of the many organisations that had expressed willingness to finance the restoration of the mosque but the Israeli authorities had prevented the transfer of funds for the repair work," the statement said. "The Israelis," it added, "continued to stall and waited for the appropriate time for demolishing the mosque."

It appealed to world organisations and Arab and Islamic nations to put an end to Israel's "aggressive policies against religious shrines in the occupied Arab territories."

(Continued on page 3)

## Mubarak calls for speed in peace efforts

PEKING (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Saturday measures must be taken in the next few weeks to reach a peace settlement in the Middle East.

Speaking at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People on the first full day of his visit to Peking, he said all peoples in the Middle East should be guaranteed security and stability, and he called for a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

He urged Israel to withdraw

immediately from Lebanon "so that our Lebanese brothers can escape the misery forced upon them, and develop and build once again."

"The present atmosphere of tension, anxiety and fear continues to be dangerous," Mr. Mubarak said. "If each party involved is aware of this danger and sincerely hopes to work out a peaceful and historic grand reconciliation, we must take concrete steps in this direction in the next few weeks."

In his speech, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang condemned Israeli authorities "who" obstinately maintain their aggressive stance, wantonly invade Arab countries and create long-term tension and instability in the Middle East.

He said Israel "is unreasonably delaying its withdrawal from Lebanon, continues to build new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and places serious obstacles in the way of a solution to

## French ferry blaze kills 1, injured 26

PENANCE, England (R) — Fire broke out on a French ferry taking 700 people on Easter trips to Ireland Saturday, killing one man and injuring 26 other passengers, police said.

The blaze swept through 60 sleeping berths aboard the 5,713-ton Armorique before it was brought under control after a two-hour struggle, said the owners, Brittany Ferries.

Helicopters lifted off six of the injured, suffering from burns, smoke inhalation or shock, and flew them to a hospital in this Cornish town. One was described as seriously injured.

Police said the other 20 injured were taken ashore by lifeboat after the ferry limped into Mounts Bay, off Penance.

The unnamed dead man,

French like most of the passengers, died of asphyxiation. Brittany Ferries said in a statement.

The Armorique was 40 miles northwest of Land's End, Cornwall, on a trip from Roscoff in France to Cork in the Irish Republic when fire broke out soon after dawn.

The ferry flashed a call for help and lifeboats from four towns, helicopters from two bases and an air force jet raced to the rescue.

The ferry radioed that many of the injured had serious burns, the coast guard said. Lloyds Shipping Agency quoted a message as saying 20 people needed oxygen equipment.

Three doctors were on board and a fourth was flown in by helicopter from Brawdy in South

Wales. One of the injured said a British doctor and a French doctor repeatedly went into the smoke-filled area of the ship to bring out the injured, including a young girl.

Police said earlier the 700 passengers would be taken aboard a second ferry which pulled alongside but the plan was later dropped as the Armorique was able to reach port on its own.

"It was the biggest air sea rescue mounted this year," said a spokesman for the coast guard at Falmouth, near Penance, which coordinated the operation.

A police forensic team went aboard the ferry to begin an investigation of the fire, which police sources said was thought to have started in a linen room.

ASEAN urges Hanoi to stop killing civilians, page 8



# FEATURES

## Limited Soviet options for saving energy

By Ray Daft

MOSCOW — Urgency has been injected into the Soviet Union's quest for improved energy conservation. The reason, paradoxically, lies in falling oil prices.

Other parts of the world, rejoicing in cheaper energy, may be tempted to relax their conservation efforts. In the U.S., for instance, there are already signs that motorists are returning to bigger cars.

But for the Soviet Union falling prices are a nightmare. Energy exports — mainly oil and natural gas — provide 80 per cent of its hard currency earnings. In order to maintain its external income, the Soviet Union must increase the volume of its exports. This, in turn, means that along with its Comecon partners it must be more frugal in its own domestic consumption of energy, especially oil.

The fall in the price of the Soviet Urals crude provides a barometer of the problem. Early in 1981, the delivered price into Northern Europe was \$38.90 a barrel. These days, the going rate has been nearer \$27. The Soviet net export of oil has risen accordingly, from about 1.1 million barrels a day in 1981 to about 1.5 million b/d at present.

The Soviet Union has little prospect of boosting its oil production which, at 12.3 million b/d, is already by far the biggest in the world. So the government has three choices: To reduce even further its exports to other Communist countries; to switch more of its energy use from oil to gas, coal and nuclear power; or to push even harder for energy savings. Fuel substitution and conservation are the routes being fol-

lowed most aggressively.

Soviet plans for the current 1980-85 period call for energy savings equivalent to about 110 million-120 million tonnes of oil, approaching 10 per cent of total primary energy consumption in recent years. Recent official statements suggest the Soviet Union is hoping to achieve savings of over 130 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

The five-year plan states that half of the savings could be achieved by improving efficiency in the transportation and production of fuel and electricity. For example, engineers are developing a large diameter pipeline designed to transport natural gas at 100 times atmospheric pressure, some 33 per cent higher than present standards.

Mr. Nikolai Belyi, head of the Ministry of Gas Industry's foreign relations department, says that the high pressure pipeline should reduce the energy loss in transporting gas from Siberia to western Russia by about 4-5 per cent.

Energy officials also point out that the most efficient electricity generating stations can now produce one kilowatt hour of electricity from 220 grammes of coal equivalent, compared with a commonplace efficiency of between 300 and 350 grammes per kWh a decade ago. On the other hand, there is evidence to suggest that power station operators are becoming increasingly frustrated with the lost quality of coal they are expected to burn. This must be impairing the efficiency drive.

Nevertheless, the message is unmistakable. "The State Planning Committee is counting kopecks," writes Leonid Korenev, economics commentator for the Novosti press agency. This year,

he says, the Soviet Union is to "toughen further" the austerity regime in its economy, "largely through the saving of energy and other raw materials."

Soviet newspapers are full of stories about savings that have been or could be achieved. Factories are festooned with slogans, exhorting workers to be careful in their use of energy.

But observers in the West, while recognising the scope for savings, are sceptical about the Soviet Union's ability to achieve its aims. "The country is faced with an enormous systemic problem," says Jonathan Stern, a consultant specialising in Soviet energy for the Royal Institute for International Affairs. "We in the West have found that exhortation doesn't work, that it is the price mechanism which matters."

The Soviet Union has limited scope to encourage conservation through higher fuel prices, but some steps have been taken. Last year the authorities began introducing increases in wholesale energy prices aimed at reflecting full exploration and production costs. It marked the first major change since 1967. Manufacturers were told they would not be allowed to pass on the higher fuel costs to consumers. It is still not clear how effective this programme has been.

Petrol prices have also doubled in the past two to three years to a point where a litre can now cost about 40 kopecks (\$0.53), about the same as in the U.K. But not all petrol is obtained at filling stations, as a report on Soviet energy policy to the joint economic committee of the U.S. Congress pointed out in the summer of 1981,

It reported that there was a flourishing illegal market in petrol sales, a view which seemed to be confirmed by the Sovetskaya Rossiya newspaper in 1979. An article claimed that only 57 per cent of the petrol consumed by private cars in Rostov Oblast was sold through filling stations.

But the major hindrance to the Soviet Union's conservation effort, according to many Western energy authorities, is the central planning system. Often targets have little to do with scientific principles; instead they are usually fixed through the familiar bargaining processes between enterprises and overseeing agencies.

Even then, the targets are often set aside for more urgent considerations. "If a manager has a choice between meeting his production target or fulfilling his conservation obligations, nine times out of 10 he will go for production," says Mr. Stern.

Soviet industry, which consumes more energy than all the other sectors combined, is regarded as "highly wasteful" by the International Energy Agency's World Outlook report published last year. And yet, as Mr. Stern points out, with relatively little replacement investment directed at industry to make the manufacturing process more efficient, workforces can do very little themselves to reduce fuel demand.

When I asked a manager of an energy-hungry iron ore complex in the Kursk region of Russia what steps employees could take to save energy he replied: "They can make sure they turn off the lights."

Options are not much wider in many of the Soviet homes. Soviet

press reports show there are millions of gas-burning furnaces, fireplaces and stoves without any metering devices whatsoever. There is also said to be a shortage of controls on domestic heating systems.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union is taking conservation seriously (more than some industrialised countries in the West) and it has notched up some achievements. During the 1976-80 period, energy consumption grew at an annual rate of about 3.4 per cent as against 5.1 per cent in the 1971-75 period. The International Energy Agency expects growth rates to be in the order of 2 to 2.8 per cent over the current decade.

What is evident, however, is that even greater savings could be achieved. This point is made on the back of assiduous research by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in a remarkably comprehensive report on energy prospects in Europe and North America.

Analysing government estimates, the Economic Commission found that, for all its good conservation intentions, the Soviet Union was planning to increase per capita energy consumption some 26 per cent more quickly than Europe and North America combined. But, even more telling, the commission concluded that by using "current available best technology" the Soviet Union could cut its expected level of energy consumption in the year 2000 by a full 34 per cent.

Such a reduction must remain in the realm of wishful thinking given the institutional barriers that frustrate the Soviet Union's "Save It" campaign.

— Financial Times News Features

## New Swazi premier may help regain territories lost to S. Africa

By Richard Williams  
Reuter

MBABANE, Swaziland — The map of Africa could be changed as a result of the dismissal of Prime Minister Prince Mahandla Dlamini, an appointee and nephew of the late King Sobhuza, and his replacement by a more traditionalist prince.

Sobhuza, who for over 60 years dominated the politics of this small country wedged between white-ruled South Africa and Marxist Mozambique, died last August and his senior widow the Ndlovukazi — the great she elephant — now rules in his place.

The late king maintained a skilful balancing act throughout his reign between traditionalists and modernisers in Africa's last semi-feudal monarchy.

But since his death, political observers here say there has been persistent squabbling between chief Mahandla's supporters and the Ligoqo, a strongly traditional inner circle of royal elders and tribal chiefs.

What part the queen — a reclusive figure who is rarely seen in public — played in Prince Mahandla's dismissal is unknown. But diplomatic sources point to his replacement as proof that the conservative faction is now firmly in control of the Ligoqo.

In Johannesburg South African Foreign Minister Rieck "Pik" Botha said the dismissed prime minister had arrived unexpectedly with his family in South Africa.

Prince Bhekimphe Dlamini, the new prime minister, known chiefly as a staunch supporter of the monarchy, which has an almost mystical aura to the rural peasants who make up more than 70 per cent of Swaziland's 500,000 population.

He is also a strong advocate of regaining lands that on formed part of the traditional realm of the Swazi monarchs but were lost to South Africa at the end of the last century.

The republic attempted last year to hand over two areas adjoining Swaziland that King Sobhuza had laid claim to for many decades.

The two areas are Kangwane, a crescent-shaped sliver of land on Swaziland's western border which is the homeland for the republic's 750,000 blacks of Swazi origin, and Ingwavuma, a coastal region near the Mozambique border.

But a public outcry by leaders of South Africa's white opposition and court action by the tribal homeland leaders involved have temporarily stopped the transfer of land while a government commission investigates the issue.

Prince Mahandla was known to be an opponent of the land deal, which would more than double the size of the kingdom and its population while bringing few tangible benefits.

Kangwane, like the other South African tribal homelands, is underdeveloped and overpopulated. Despite its beautiful and rugged

mountain scenery, most people manage only to eke a living from the overgrazed infertile soil, in contrast to Swaziland, whose annual per capita income of \$546 is one of the highest in black Africa.

Political sources here say that Pretoria will not rush to re-engage negotiations with Swaziland until the government commission charged with investigating the issue has made its final report.

But they say that most of the inhabitants of the disputed territories oppose the deal, which would strip them of their South African citizenship and work opportunities in the republic, while Swaziland's mainly agricultural economy could offer them few opportunities for employment.

The recovery in Ingwavuma and Kangwane was one of King Sobhuza's greatest ambitions and in a society where the monarch's word is still regarded as law, the Ligoqo and government appear dedicated to fulfilling his wishes.

Outspoken in public against South Africa's policy of apartheid (racial segregation), they are nevertheless expected to negotiate privately with Pretoria for the return of the lands.

However, the incorporation of a hostile population, bitterly opposed to the deal and no longer sympathetic to the traditional Swazi way of life, would present one of Africa's few surviving monarchies with problems which could bring about its downfall.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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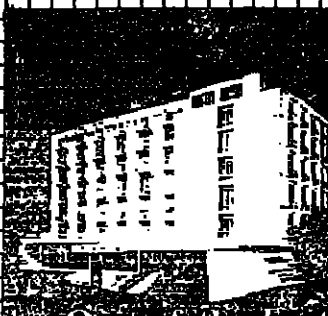
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مركز المدينة



## HOME NEWS

### Book exhibition opens at Yarmouk University

IRBID (J.T.) — An Arab University Book Week opened at Yarmouk University's library Saturday by the university's President Adnan Badran.

The exhibition is intended to strengthen cultural cooperation among Arab universities, publishers and writers.

On display are publications and university references by Arab intellectuals, publishers and scientific and cultural institutions.

Displayed publications come from 21 Arab universities including those of Jordan as well as the Royal Scientific Society, the Jordanian Writers Association, the Jordan Academy of Arabic, and the ministries of culture and youth and tourism.

The Yarmouk University exhibition marks the start of this year's National Book Week which is being organised by Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA),

whose director general Dr. Ahmad Sharkas said that it is designed to highlight the importance of the book and the efforts of writers.

One of the major activities which features in this year's National Book Week he said is the Arab regional book exhibition in Irbid where publishers from various Arab countries are exhibiting their latest publications which will be offered at discounted prices. This exhibition is a forerunner of the annual International Book Fair planned to take place at Jerash during the Jerash Festival in summer, Dr. Sharkas said.

Also among this year's activities, there will be an official opening of a public library in Wadi Musa and the announcement of financial and technical assistance to a number of institutions and the launching of cultural programmes through various information media, Dr. Sharkas added.

### Ministry to build 200 housing units for teachers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has announced that it will build 200 housing units for teachers in remote areas at the cost of JD 3 million.

The announcement was made by Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal at a meeting which was attended also by Hamdullah Nabulsi, Director of the Housing Corporation, which will be undertaking the construction of the units, and Mr. Zuhair Khouri, manager of the Housing Bank which will be supplying the necessary funds for the project.

Securing decent homes for teachers is of paramount importance, since proper homes are bound to

encourage teachers to stay in their jobs no matter how remote their areas are, the minister said at the meeting.

The Housing Bank will be offering 10-year loans to the teachers within an agreement to be worked out in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Housing Corporation and the Ministry of Finance, according to Mr. Khouri.

At the end of the meeting, a special committee was formed to follow up the preparation of the designs for the housing units and the implementation of the project. No date was yet fixed for the project's implementation.

### Jordanian firm gets award

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian public shareholding company has been awarded the 6th International Trophy for Export in view of its outstanding performance in Jordan and abroad.

The company, International Contracting and Investments Co. (ICICO) was represented by its President Fakhri Abu Shakra at a special ceremony in Athens where

he received the award on behalf of the company.

At the ceremony held on March 28 other companies including the Arab Company for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies received awards for outstanding exports.

ICICO currently handles projects worth JD 38 million in Jordan and Iraq.

### Momani opens training course

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani opened here Saturday a week-long training course on higher management.

The course organised by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment in cooperation with Yarmouk University is attended by 20 mayors and heads of engineering sections at various municipalities in the country.

Mr. Momani said in a speech at the opening session that his min-

istry has drawn up a programme for training personnel to man administrative jobs at municipalities and have prepared plans for raising the standard of mayors and helping them offer better services to their regions.

The minister thanked Yarmouk University for its cooperation in organising the course at its liaison office in Amman and pledged that his ministry will be willing to cooperate with other institutions that would offer information to help increase the effectiveness of municipalities in Jordan.

icipalities in Jordan.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran also made a speech in which he called for the introduction of modern administrative systems in planning and organising towns and cities in view of the fact that they are continually expanding and facing increasing problems.

The participants will be lectured on basic management concepts, local administration, principles of developing administrative systems and decision-making processes.

### Argentina marks Falklands war anniversary

(Continued from page 1)

the invasion was ordered and how the war was fought.

A British sea-borne task force despatched to the South Atlantic following the invasion recaptured the Falklands on June 14 after heavy fighting in which over 1,000 people were killed.

The Argentine government has declared April 2 a national holiday to mark the short-lived seizure, but this year the celebrations have been postponed till April 4 so as not to clash with the Easter weekend.

The streets of Buenos Aires were almost empty Saturday, with only a handful of private organisations planning small gatherings to mark the date.

But newspapers and radio stations made the anniversary their

main news story and several political leaders commented on last year's war and its consequences. Peronist leader Desolando Bittel said Argentina's claim to the Falklands should be pursued strictly within the limits of the national constitution. He called on the ruling military junta to leave all future action to the next elected government.

The armed forces, which came to power in a 1976 coup, have promised to hold elections on Oct. 30 and return Argentina to democracy on Jan. 30, 1984.

Mr. Bittel, leader of Argentina's largest political party, went on to attack the military for their handling of the Falklands conflict.

"There were errors, gross errors, and it is necessary for responsibilities to be assumed," he

told reporters.

Argentina's largest circulation newspaper, Clarin, warned the military government against undertaking any further military action against the British-ruled islands.

"The patriotic claim to the Malvinas is not compatible with new adventures... those who occupied the stage a year ago, with their well known errors and crass ignorance, must give way to more sensible policies," Clarin said in an editorial.

The newspaper also printed three separate interviews with Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the former president who ordered the invasion, in which he said he would not have taken the step if he had known the United States would eventually support Britain.

### 6 killed, 91 injured by road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — According to a report in the local press a total of six people were killed and 91 injured in 166 road accidents which occurred in Jordan between March 23 and 29.

The report quoted a spokesman for the traffic department as saying that most of the cases were due to wrong overtaking, reckless driving and negligence.

According to another report, one person was killed and another seriously injured in an accident between the third and fourth circles of Jabal Amman Friday.

It said that the driver of a private car Shawqi Luza lost control over his car when one of the tyres burst which caused the car to veer off the road and hit an electricity post and a motorcyclist Fathi Musa who was severely injured and rushed to hospital.

Mr. Luza was killed while his child sitting beside him in the car escaped unhurt.

### Arab Air Cargo joins Union of Air Transport

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia President and Chairman Ali Ghandour and Director-General of the Arab Air Cargo (AAC) Salah Hussein returned to Amman from Abu Dhabi Thursday after signing an agreement according to which the AAC would join the Arab Union of Air Transport (AUAT). The agreement was reached during the AUAT's general assembly meetings concluded there Monday.

Participants in the meetings discussed cooperation among the Arab countries in air transport, prospects of increasing flights, and fixing air fares at a reasonable rate to contribute to increased air traffic.

Representatives of 16 Arab aviation companies and International Air Transport Association (IATA) participated in the meetings.

### Lebanon talks continue

(Continued from page 1)

Organisation (PLO) bases.

Lebanese military sources said the plan was for a Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. joint committee based inside Lebanon. Its Lebanese and Israeli members would tour the south in Lebanese vehicles to inspect anti-infiltration measures being taken by the Lebanese army.

They said that Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. teams at the three-month-old talks on the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon were also discussing the creation of two Lebanese army brigades that would have special responsibility for the south.

The sources said the plan had been agreed with the Israelis at the last round of talks in the Israeli

town of Kiryat Shmona last Thursday. But a Lebanese government spokesman, while confirming that the proposal was on the table, denied that any agreement had been reached.

Israeli officials gave a different picture of the plan. Briefing foreign correspondents, they said Lebanon had agreed in principle to joint patrols which would tour the south day and night and would be authorised to engage any commandos they encountered with weapons.

The officials allowed that some details still had to be settled and explained that the two sides were using different language to describe the scheme.

"The Lebanese call them joint supervising teams. We call them joint patrols," one official said.

### Mubarak urges speedy action

(Continued from page 1)

the Middle East problem." Mr. Zhao reaffirmed China's support for the Palestinian cause and said the Arabs "certainly can defeat Israeli aggression and expansion."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, who is with Mr. Mubarak, said the president would discuss military cooperation with China but this would not figure high on the agenda.

When Mr. Zhao visited Egypt in December, Egypt's defence minister was quoted as saying that

China had agreed to supply parts for F-7 fighter aircraft to be assembled in Egypt. The F-7 is China's version of the Soviet MiG-21.

Mr. Ali said President Mubarak and Mr. Zhao met Saturday morning and discussed the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war and the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea.

The New China News Agency said the two countries agreed to sign scientific and technological pacts and Egypt would open a consulate-general in Shanghai.

### Cairo hopes talks will progress

(Continued from page 1)

Middle East settlement. "Our purpose was never a partial peace just between Israel and Egypt," he said.

Dr. Ghali reaffirmed Egyptian support for President Reagan's Middle East peace plan. This called for Palestinian self-rule in occupied West Bank and in Gaza.

"We are continually in contact with the United States, with Europe, with Jordan and with the Palestinians, constantly urging that

no time should be lost," Dr. Ghali said.

"If the United States cannot tackle the problem this year how could it be expected to do so next year with an election on. This would mean the problem would be deferred until 1985 and, in the case of a new president, until mid-1985."

The minister insisted that Egypt's relations with the PLO were still good despite a recent clash over continued observance of the treaty with Israel.

### Oil slick talks open Monday

(Continued from page 1)

almost half the waterway and edging south.

The Gulf states have taken emergency measures to protect vital power and desalination plants. But experts have warned that the pollution will severely harm marine life.

Helicopters make daily reconnaissance patrols over the Gulf and photographs from weather

satellites plot the slick's slow progress towards the Straits of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf.

The Qatari daily newspaper, Al Rayyah, Saturday quoted an Egyptian space geologist in the United States, Farouk Al Baz, as saying that a U.S. space shuttle to be launched on Monday would also monitor the slick.

Tracking the vast slick has become more difficult as the hot Gulf sun evaporates lighter elements in the crude and the tarry globules sink up to 40 inches under the water.

### Agricultural survey starts

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-month agricultural survey started Saturday in various governorates with nearly 600 researchers who will be touring 70,000 agricultural units in the country and will be interviewing 370 families in the course of their survey which will be completed by the end of June, according to Director General of the Department of Statistics Burhan Shreideh.

He said the survey is regarded as one of the most important surveys to be held in the country, and is aimed to determine the main and basic resources of the agricultural sector in Jordan in terms of food production and animal husbandry.

The success of the survey, Dr. Shreideh explained, depends on cooperation from farmers and other people connected with agricultural policies in Jordan. The Ministries of Agriculture,

Education and the Jordan Valley Authority are assisting in the survey, but the public is called on to help the various survey teams to conduct their work successfully, Dr. Shreideh said.

The survey findings he added, will be useful for planners and official institutions for future agricultural programmes and agricultural projects, but definitely the prime beneficiary will be the farmers.

According to Dr. Shreideh, other agricultural surveys were conducted in both banks in 1953, 1965 and 1975 and the findings were employed in planning agricultural programmes in the country.

### Jordan wins 2 gold medals at Arab Fine Arts exhibition in Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan won two gold medals and two certificates of merit at the Arab Fine Arts Exhibition held in Kuwait recently, according to Assistant Director of Tourism Mohammad Rafik Al Laham.

He said that the awards were for the works of Mr. Laham himself and Yaser Dweik both of whom are members of the Jordanian Fine Arts Association.

The two were among a group of six artists from Jordan who took part in the exhibition by displaying samples of their art works.

The other artists were Zaki Shaqfa, Yusef Hussein, Abdul Ra'ouf Sham'oun and Mrs. Samia

Zaru. Altogether, 15 Arab states are taking part in the exhibition which is scheduled to last for one month, Mr. Laham said.

During the Jordanian team's stay in Kuwait, Mr. Laham presented two medals on behalf of Jordanian artists to the Kuwaiti Arts Association in recognition of its efforts in mounting Arab exhibitions in Kuwait over the past 10 years.

Mr. Laham also concluded an agreement on cooperation between the Kuwaiti association and the Jordanian Fine Arts Association for mounting exhibitions in both countries and for exchanging experiences in art work.

Countries that took part in the Kuwait exhibition which opened on March 8 were Jordan, Iraq, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Bahrain, Algeria, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Sudan, Morocco, Somalia, South Yemen and Kuwait.

Commenting on the golden medals won by Jordan, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar said that this was a source of pride to all Jordanians "particularly those interested in arts."

The minister called on the Jordanian Fine Arts Association to exert more efforts for participating in Arab and international exhibition and achieve further successes.

### Possibilities of Jordan's community colleges' accreditation outlined

By Affiah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A visiting scholar from the Central Texas College in Killeen, Texas, and the Council of Higher Education in Jordan recently held talks on possibilities of setting up an "accreditation system" for community colleges in Jordan.

Dr. John C. Mundt, who is the executive director for international education and the chairman of Texas Community College Consortium for International Education to provide technical services to developing countries, told the Jordan Times that the aim of his visit to Jordan "is to determine to what extent the accreditation system in the U.S. may in some way be applicable to Jordanian needs and whether or not it would be possible to develop an accreditation system for the community colleges of Jordan."

Asked of how the accreditation system works for U.S. institutions of higher education, Dr. Mundt said: "In the U.S. there is a voluntary system of regional association."

"The country," he explained, "is divided into five associations according to regions. My college happens to be in the Southern Association and that stretches way across the whole south of the U.S. from Texas to Florida."

Dr. Mundt went on to say that in each of these five regions, colleges and universities have formed regional associations for accreditation.

"The task of each association is to publish standard, and grant reaffirmation of accreditation for the colleges and universities once every 10 years," Dr. Mundt added.

He said that it is a must for colleges and universities, to function as institutions of higher education, to have an accreditation by one of these associations and then every 10 years to "go through what we call a self-study process in order to have their accreditation reaffirmed."

"The self-study process," he said, "is a process whereby the institution makes a study of itself. It analyses how it has met the standards laid down by the association during the previous 10 years and then submits a comprehensive report."

Dr. Mundt pointed out that these self-study and analysis are then checked and verified by the regional association.

"A visiting committee from other states," he said, "which vary from seven to 15 members come to the campus for three or four days to interview the president, faculty members, administrators and board members of the institution."

"The visiting committee," he added, "will determine whether or not the self-study prepared by the college is true."

They also review how the colleges comply with the standards of the association.

"The visiting committee then submits a report to the regional association and then committees within the association review these reports and self-studies, and determine whether the accreditation should be reaffirmed or not."

Concerning the application of U.S. accreditation system in Jordan, Dr. Mundt said, "I believe that it would be very possible to establish an accreditation system based on standards that are applicable to Jordanian community colleges, based upon the development of self-study within the institutions and analysis of self-study by peers from other institutions."

Dr. Mundt said that the Council of Higher Education should then determine whether to reaffirm the accreditation of these institutions.

According to Dr. Mundt, there are two types of accreditations. The general accreditation for the institution as a whole and the specialised accreditation for particular fields of studies.

He emphasised that both types should have separate associations with separate standards which can be applied in Jordan.

Referring to community colleges in Jordan Dr. Mundt said that he was very much impressed with the fact that Jordan has an established system for them.

"Jordan realises that training technicians who would increase productivity of local industry is equally important as training doctors, lawyers and engineers," Dr. Mundt added.

He pointed out that community

colleges in Jordan aim at training students for future employment and this is how Jordan "will be making a very constructive contribution to the country in training employees and technicians."

Answering a question on the extent of transferability of credits from community colleges to universities, Dr. Mundt said that he expects fairly soon to see in Jordan full transferability of credits.

"It takes some time for the credibility of community colleges to be established, but it gradually comes about, because it is a logical development in higher education," he said.

"However," Dr. Mundt added, "some of the community college graduates will not be interested in continuing their education. They are rather interested in securing an employment."

"Therefore," he said, "the community colleges in effect will become screening devices and the pressure for enrolment will be less at the junior level than at the freshman level."

Dr. Mundt stressed the need to increase opportunities for community college graduates to go to one of the Jordanian universities.

In order to have full faith in the colleges' credits, Dr. Mundt said that the Council of Higher Education should establish coordinating boards which would include representatives from universities and community colleges. Dr. Mundt is scheduled to leave for the U.S. Sunday.

### JEA plans electrification of 235 villages

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has plans for the electrification of 235 villages in Jordan by the end of 1985, according to a JEA spokesman Saturday.

Spokesman said that by 1987 only 34 villages had electric power and this figure jumped to 222 by the end of 1982.

The number of villages and refugee camps in Jordan is 985 and are inhabited by nearly 41 per cent of the country's population, the spokesman added.

The main problems facing the extension of electric supplies to these villages and camps, he said, lies in the remoteness of the villages from the main power lines particularly in the southern regions of the country.

According to the spokesman JEA has drawn up plans for electrifying 25 villages in Madaba district by the end of 1984.

A loan obtained from the World Bank will be used to finance the electrification of 21 more villages between 1984 and 1985, he said.

#### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The organisers of the European Spring Festival regret to announce that due to unexpected technical reasons, the "Langenhagen Brass Symphonic Orchestra" has to cancel the "gala concert" due for 8 p.m. Monday, 4th April, 1983 at the Royal Cultural Centre. Tickets for that concert will be treated as valid for either of the concerts taking place at 8 p.m. Tuesday 5th April, 1983 and Wednesday 6th April, 1983 at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Jerash concert, remains as schedule: (4 p.m., Sunday 3rd April, 1983)

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# Jordan Times

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**Editor:** GEORGE S. HAWATMEH  
**Contributing Editor:** RAMI G. KHOURI  
**Board of Directors:** JUMA' A. HAMMAD, RAJA ELISSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL KAYED

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## Arms and dreams don't mix

AS the delivery of 75 American F-16s to Israel is not scheduled to begin before 1985, United States President Reagan's remarks last Thursday that he will not approve the delivery while Israeli forces continue to occupy Lebanon admittedly cannot have more than a psychological impact on Israel and the Arab countries at this stage.

But the U.S. president did not only talk about advanced fighter-bombers in his Middle East discussion during a question-and-answer session with reporters in Los Angeles that Thursday. And he might have raised a more important point on the wider question of Middle East peace when he said: "...my dream is that Israel can only know real security if it doesn't have to remain an armed camp beyond what its size warrants..."

Connect the remarks on the F-16s with the latter statement, and you will have alarm bells ringing loud and clear throughout Israel. This is what must have actually happened, judging from the sound of some Israeli officials reacting angrily to what the president had to say.

To the Arabs, American statements, presidential and otherwise, are increasingly failing to have any kind of impact, and understandably so. Many of us would argue that the U.S. administration needs to try something better and more substantial to save its sagging credibility in this area, and that the best the president's latest remarks could do is to cancel out the effect on the Arabs of an earlier U.S. administration decision to sell Israel 200 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles which was announced only last week.

Despite this, we wish we could help President Reagan realise his dream "that Israel can only know real security if it doesn't have to remain an armed camp far beyond its size warrants." But, first, we have to ask whether dreaming is the best an American president can do while in office. If it is, God help us all as Israel remains the American-made armed camp that it is.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: New pressure on Israel

The decision announced by U.S. President Reagan banning the export of seventy-five F-16 jet fighters to Israel as long as it occupied Lebanese territory is a new trend in American way of handling the Israeli troublemakers. What is crucial about its character is that it links the lifting of the ban to some practical procedure, an issue which has not been customary in U.S. tradition.

Added to the U.S. decision is the French official response to such a decision announced by the French foreign secretary. The French diplomatic gesture in support of the American decision is an obvious pressure on Israel to revise its anti-peace stand.

The significance of the U.S. decision is dependent on its consequence, and unless Israel responds positively to it by withdrawing its forces from Lebanon, the U.S. should exert new pressure to guarantee such a necessary prerequisite for resuming a comprehensive peace effort for the Middle East. It is also of vital importance that the U.S. includes a new element in its pressure on Israel regarding the Israeli settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories. A freeze of settlement plans in the West Bank and Gaza will certainly help create a suitable atmosphere for new comprehensive peace moves within the framework of President Reagan's initiative.

### Al Dustour: Other measures must follow

Despite the fact that the U.S.-Israeli agreement on the delivery of the seventy-five F-16s to Israel provides for implementing the bargain by 1985, the Israeli authorities responded angrily to President Reagan's announcement to the effect that the delivery of the F-16 shipment depends on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Some observers described the American step as a shift from the traditional way of attempting to persuade Israel to change its positions into initiating effective measures in compliance with the U.S. international responsibilities in defence of its image. The stubborn Israeli stand towards U.S. pledges to guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity has greatly harmed American reputation and credibility; nevertheless, this little gesture by the U.S. administration can be of no consequence unless other measures follow.

The Israeli response did not concentrate on the decision as a move indicating military pressure, but saw a problem in President Reagan's assessment that the Israeli presence in Lebanon represents an occupation of Lebanese territory. The Lebanese might find themselves in a position which requires armed struggle for freeing their soil from the Israeli occupation, and in such a case the U.S. should help them free their land from foreign occupation. It is still early to describe the U.S. move as a beginning of an effective pressure on Israel, for other measures have to be undertaken if a suitable atmosphere for peace in the region is to be created.

### Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. impatience with Israel

The decision taken by U.S. President Reagan to suspend shipment of seventy-five F-16s as long as Israel refrains from withdrawing its forces from Lebanon is an expression of impatience provoked by Israeli stubbornness regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. The dates set by the U.S. administration for such a withdrawal have been violated by the Israeli stance, and U.S. credibility has suffered a lot because of it.

In the tripartite negotiations over Lebanon the U.S. has been made to look a prejudiced one by Israel. The vicious circle in which the negotiations have fallen, harms not only U.S. reputation as a peace mediator, but also denies President Reagan a diplomatic success, which would be of great help to him in his elections' campaign.

We still have to wait and see if the American move would prove effective, for not long after the U.S. decision an Israeli official reiterated past stands proclaiming that Israel would not withdraw its forces from Lebanon unless the targets of the invasion are realised. It is almost certain that the U.S. administration will have to exert new pressure on Israel if new avenues for a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East conflict are to be opened.

## Cautious debate begun on the future of the Soviet system

By John Morrison  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Reformers and conservatives have begun a cautious backstage debate here on the future of the Soviet system, with the tacit encouragement of Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov.

Western and Communist diplomats who analyse Soviet affairs believe Mr. Andropov has so far avoided taking sides and is keen to see the arguments continue. The debate is couched in often obscure Marxist terms but basically divided those who argue the Soviet system must adapt itself in order to survive, and those who argue in favour of the status quo. A key question for both sides is how to interpret the 1980 workers' revolt against Communist rule in Poland and what lessons, if any, the Kremlin should draw from it for its internal policies.

Anatoly Butenko, a researcher

at the Institute for Problems of the World Socialist System in Moscow, put the reformist case in Voprosy Filosofii, the main Soviet philosophical journal, last year.

Mr. Butenko argued that the Polish crisis was the result not just of mistakes by the Warsaw leadership but of essential political and economic contradictions in socialist society. In other words, the Polish system had failed to adapt itself fast enough to take into account the changing pattern of group and individual interests, with the inevitable result that the workers became alienated from the system.

Prolonged economic and political stagnation, Mr. Butenko warned, led inevitably to outdated social relationships, the neglect of real worker interests and held back the development of productive forces. The writer argued that Soviet society should move forward towards Communism by taking into account more and

more the interests of individuals, avoiding the extremes of excessive centralisation and "anarchic" democracy. Despite the balancing warning against excessive democracy, this appeared to be a clear call for a decentralisation of power.

### Transitional period

The conservative ideological reply came in Pravda, the organ of the Communist Party, in early March from Richard Kosolapov, editor of the Communist Party theoretical magazine Kommunist. Without naming Mr. Butenko, he accused him of trying to revise the teaching of Lenin and said the Polish crisis was caused by the fact that Poland was at a much earlier historical stage of socialism than the Soviet Union.

Poland, he said, was still in a "transitional period", with private agriculture, a "capitalist sector" and "strong anti-socialist ide-

ological tendencies." By contrast the Soviet system, he declared, had reached a stage of classless development which gave "reliable guarantees" against "negative tendencies of a crisis nature."

Conflicts in Soviet society were caused solely by individuals or groups who tried to oppose their "egotistic interests" to those of society as a whole. Kosolapov said such "social parasites" were like moths eating away at the fabric of collective social relationships.

Kosolapov's article clearly implied that the Soviet Union should become a more, rather than less, collectivist society. The same argument was reiterated in an article in Kommunist to mark the centenary of the death of Karl Marx.

### Same argument

The article, written by M. Sakov, said the key to Marx's doctrine was the abolition of private property and its replacement by

collective property. Sakov's article said the centralised interests of the state should be given priority over local and group interests, and there could be no possible contradiction between the employee and the employer in a socialist state.

Foreign analysts here believe Mr. Andropov is closely following these questions. In his own article on Karl Marx, he struck a middle position which appeared to give a certain amount of comfort to both sides. The debate may seem highly theoretical, but its outcome is likely to be crucial for policy. Mr. Andropov has made clear that he takes ideology very seriously and does not believe in a "narrowly pragmatic" approach.

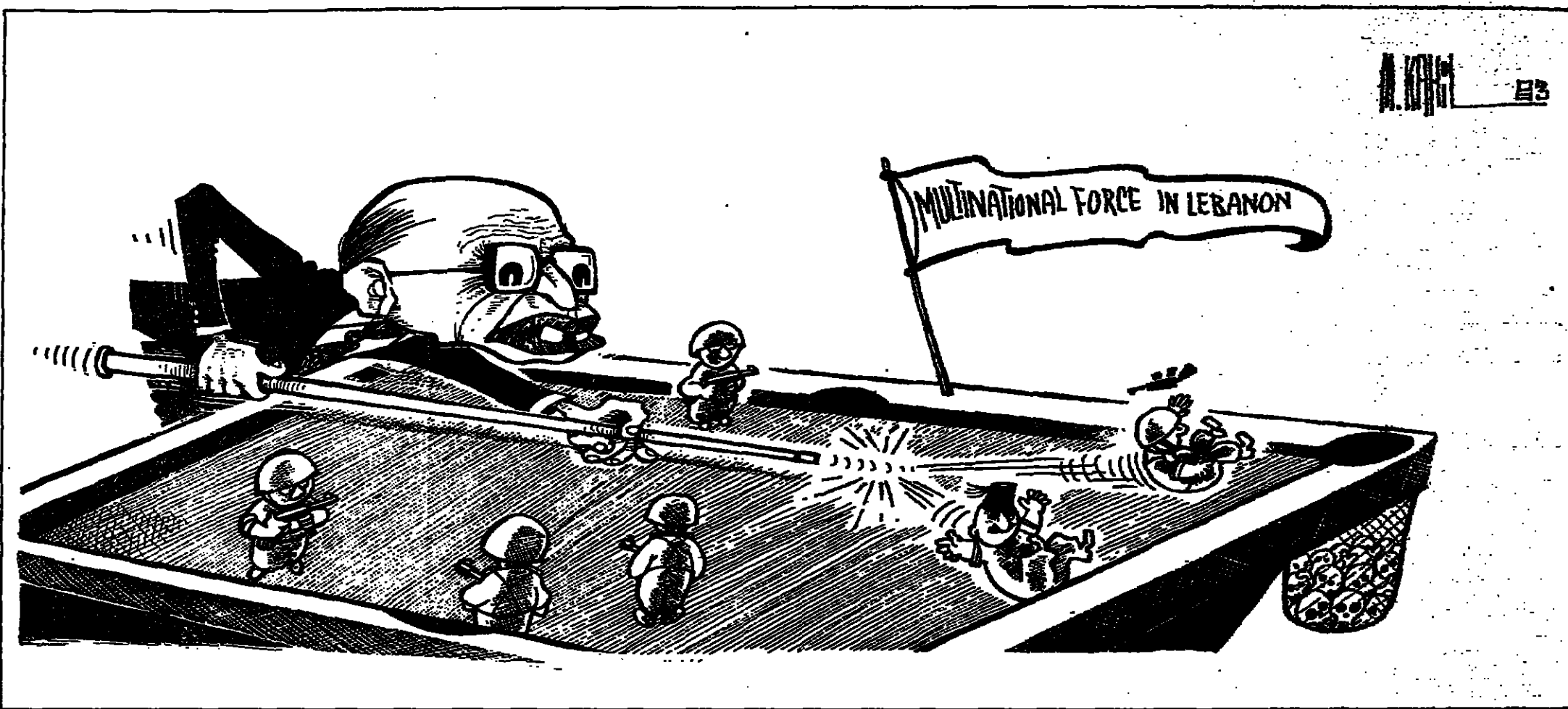
If the arguments of the conservatives are accepted by the party leadership, then the implication is that no political and economic changes will be necessary. The conservative position implies resistance on ideological

grounds to any expansion of private agriculture or private trade along the lines of some countries in eastern Europe.

While economic reformers point to the successful experience of private agriculture in Hungary or private traders in East Germany, the conservatives believe that the size of the private sector was a principal cause of the Polish crisis.

More private plots, more incentives, more private housing, more consumer goods — all these things are seen as a threat to the collectivised Communist society of the future to which the ruling party is committed. In the words of Mr. Kosolapov, "socialist society is a working society, not a consumer society."

But for the reformers, the "monolithic" vision of Soviet society needs updating under the impact of Poland in order to accommodate more group and individual interests.



## Reagan's ABM plan divides aides

By Jeffrey Aronov  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's advisers are divided over his controversial proposal to move away from nuclear deterrence in favour of an Anti-Missile System (ABM), according to senior administration officials. But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger apparently played a key role in bringing the idea to Mr. Reagan's attention several weeks before the president publicly embraced it, they said.

The officials who briefed reporters on the ABM plan said some senior advisers had argued unsuccessfully against including it in Mr. Reagan's televised speech on defence issues last week. Some of these aides had pointed out shortcomings of the proposal and argued that it might detract from an appeal for higher defence spending, which they viewed as the major purpose of the speech.

Among the issues they raised was the likelihood of critics charging that an ABM system would violate several treaties and would create the impression of abandoning U.S. allies in favour of a

"fortress America."

And some Pentagon arms experts have raised serious questions about the feasibility and cost of defending Americans against a Soviet missile attack. But Mr. Reagan decided to go ahead with the speech, coupling his call for an intensive scientific search for protection against nuclear missiles with a defence of his proposed \$245 billion military budget for next year.

The president told reporters Friday the idea had been "kicking around in my mind for some time" and he brought it up at a meeting with the joint chiefs of staff several weeks ago. But senior officials said the military chiefs had raised the subject at a meeting with Mr. Reagan, and Mr. Weinberger, who was present, knew in advance that they planned to do so.

Asked if the military chiefs had taken their lead from the defence secretary, a Pentagon official replied: "Nothing comes out of here that doesn't have his imprimatur on it." He added: "It certainly wasn't an issue that was raised by the chiefs that hadn't already been discussed by him and that had his support."

The president tried in his speech to answer criticism in advance, denying that research on an ABM system without deploying one would violate treaty obligations and strongly reaffirming the U.S. commitment to deter a nuclear attack on the allies.

The charge of violating treaties including the 1972 ABM pact was made later by the Soviet news agency TASS among others. But most domestic criticism focused on Mr. Reagan's call for a military build-up to match Moscow's "margin of superiority" rather than on the ABM proposal.

In the official Democratic party response to the speech, made public Friday, Senator Daniel Inouye said: The president attempted to instill fear in the hearts of the American people, to raise the spectre of a Soviet armed nuclear attack, and to divert our attention from the dismal failure of his economic policies. "Indeed, he left the impression that the United States is at the mercy of the Soviet Union. Most respectfully, Mr. President, you know that is not true."

Many scientists and defence experts criticised the proposed

anti-missile system, and several recalled that some of Mr. Reagan's own Pentagon advisers seriously questioned the idea in congressional testimony recently. For example Robert Cooper, director of advanced defence research projects, told a hearing: "We need basic... breakthroughs in the ability to manage complex systems before any such system might be feasible in the future." In other testimony, he estimated the cost of an ABM network at \$200 billion to 300 billion.

Richard Delauer, undersecretary of defence for research and planning, told a congressional committee the cost and time needed to deploy an ABM would be enormous. But officials told Reuters Mr. Cooper's and Mr. Delauer's boss, Mr. Weinberger, had been thinking about missile defence since he took office more than two years ago.

The defence secretary was applauded enthusiastically last month at a conference of conservatives who have supported him strongly in the past, many of whom were wearing lapel badges backing an ABM scheme known as "high frontier."

## Mounting economic troubles in Peru

By Francois Raitberger  
Reuter

LIMA — Half-way through its five-year term, Peru's young, debt-ridden democratic government faces mounting economic difficulties while austerity measures and spiralling inflation are fast sapping its popularity.

A 24-hour general strike earlier this month prompted by inflation fast approaching 100 per cent, rising unemployment and higher food prices, sounded alarm bells in the colonial palace where elections returned conservative President Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1980, 12 years after he was toppled by the military.

Politicians point to a resurgence of malaria and an increase in tuberculosis as worrying signs of impoverishment and the decline in living standards of the country's 18.5 million people. One of the major problems is Peru's \$11.3 billion foreign debt, largely inherited from the military, which costs the country 45 per cent of its export income to service.

But its traditional raw material exports of copper and silver have been hit by a series of natural disasters, strikes in the mining industry and a drop in export income

caused by a fall in both price and world demand.

Previously hailed by international bankers as a Latin American showcase of pragmatic management, Peru earlier this month had to request deferment for up to a year on short-term debt repayments worth \$2 billion.

Social troubles and leftist guerrilla violence in the Andean province of Ayacucho have raised the shadow of another military takeover. But most politicians and diplomats say economic troubles would deter the military from stepping in and see a coup as only a remote possibility at the moment.

General Francisco Morales Bermudez, who handed over power to President Belaunde in 1980, is now setting up a political party to run for the 1985 presidential elections. "I have faith in democracy or I would not be working 10 hours a day for the elections," he told Reuters.

In addition to the fall in mineral export earnings, anchovy fishmeal exports have been sharply reduced in the past few years by government-imposed conservation measures following overfishing. The measures, together with a change in Pacific Ocean stream patterns which have chased

the fish away, have now virtually paralysed the fishing industry.

Freak, unseasonal rains have swept away roads and bridges and damaged crops in the north of the country, causing damage which could run into several hundred million dollars, according to preliminary unofficial estimates. At the same time, an acute drought in the southern highlands has caused damage estimated at \$80 million.

### 1983 deficit

Prime Minister Fernando Schwald last month forecast a \$900 million current account deficit for 1983 and announced a package of austerity measures including limits on public investment to restore state finances to health. The plan followed an agreement last year with the international monetary fund for a three-year, \$740 million extended loan.

Earlier this month, Peru asked international bankers for a further \$880 million loan, about half to cover 1983 debt servicing and half to help finance the current account deficit and carry on with a reduced investment programme.

Austerity measures, including cuts in food subsidies, are pushing

prices above last year's 73 per cent inflation rate, despite government plans to reduce it to 45 per cent. The Peruvian sol was devalued 92.5 per cent last year.

Senator Gaston Acurio, chairman of the congressional economic committee, admitted inflation could go well over an unprecedented 100 per cent if the trend of this year's first two months continued. Demands for inflation-linked wages and curbs on unemployment were among the motives for a general strike on March 8, called despite a last-minute increase of one-third in the minimum wage.

Though described as "political and illegal" by President Belaunde, the strike went ahead with the participation of 30 to 70 per cent of the working population, according to government or union figures.

Four people were killed when a policeman fired at rioters trying to overturn a bus and 500 people were detained, including some top trade unionists. Eduardo Castillo, secretary-general of the biggest union, the Communist-led General Confederation of Workers, did not rule out another general strike to try to force a change in economic policies.

## LETTERS

### Enriching our country and our lives

To the Editor

One's country should be one's pride whether it gives you riches or only your daily bread. Riches come as extras sometimes when you work hard to achieve them but your daily bread is the all important. It gives you a peace of mind and the essentials in order to be able to continue in a difficult world. A growing country with its growth pains, should be helped along with gentle care, love, strength and one gift that in a country such as ours is invaluable. A little sacrifice.

For the past quarter of a century Jordan has grown, thanks to our King, a hundred years ahead. This has implied a lot of giving day in and day out. The change in Jordan is striking. It is now a beautiful modern country, a dear country, to be proud of. Our King worked hard for us but remember, people also had to help to make our country what it is.

Always in our daily lives we give. How can it be otherwise? It is not only what our country can give us but what we can give to it. If one has the means financially, one can help even more. An orphanage, the blind, the old, the sick, a just cause, the help needed is endless. If one only has one's daily bread one can obey the laws, as everyone has to, help to heal the confused thoughts of others, do a good deed and maybe plant a tree. Such gifts, when given only from one's heart, are beneficial to all.

In a world like the one we have inherited we are always running, always needing, always wanting. We should not forget that we also always should want and need God's guidance.

Bread is essential, riches are not but if you have them both can't you share your abundance with your country? We should remember, that we, the people help make our country what it is. In this world where evil shows up so often isn't it our responsibility to set a good example to the best of our abilities? Doing something worthwhile is not always returned but it forms a beginning.

Our years can be enriched by our attitude towards our daily lives. This does not mean that we will not have problems but the importance is how we try to solve them. A lot has to do with our attitude. We can make our lives a daily misery or we can try to find a little joy in life every day and remember to not injure anyone unjustly.

We should strive to do our jobs correctly. We should also strive to do what benefits our country, not just ourselves. Where would our family, employer, we ourselves or our country be without one of the most difficult virtues to acquire: patience. It is an un-limited gift to all. Yes, we have already given but we always have to remember that we have to continue to give.

Even if you only have kindness and truthfulness to spread around, even if only one good deed was accomplished every month by every person, imagine how our country would grow. An abundance of love, care, giving, which gives a wonderful feeling of self-satisfaction would help our country to outshine its goals for the future.

Worthwhile? Yes.

Mrs. Hani Hayek  
Amman

Handwritten note: JPL 120 150



# Soviets are still uncertain about Andropov moves

By John Morrison  
Reuter

MOSCOW — After nearly five months of Yuri Andropov, the Soviet people are still not sure in which direction their new Communist party chief plans to lead them. Foreign Andropov-watchers are equally uncertain whether the 68-year-old former security police boss can force through domestic changes, and more important, whether he really wants to.

Mr. Andropov, when he was appointed party general secretary in succession to Leonid Brezhnev last Nov. 12, gave the impression of a man determined to get the country moving again after a period of stagnation. But despite an initial flurry of dismissals, the pace of change has been far slower than most people expected.

Compared with his predecessor, Mr. Andropov shines the limelight — a paradox in a political system where high visibility has traditionally been a sign of power. Some foreign analysts believe he has run up against limits to extending his personal authority, citing as proof his failure to assume the still-vacant office of Soviet head of state.

These analysts argue that Mr. Andropov's plans for change have

been blocked by politburo colleagues who prefer the status quo of the Brezhnev era. Others believe that Mr. Andropov is merely taking his time, and that the Soviet political process makes no provision for the kind of dynamic "first hundred days" which newly elected American presidents traditionally promise.

## A caretaker

There are some who believe, on the evidence of Mr. Andropov's first few months, that he has no real desire to reform the existing system and that his relatively advanced age will make him a caretaker leader in Soviet history.

Soviet officials and ordinary citizens tend to project their own wishful thinking onto Mr. Andropov and see him in various guises. Some see him as a strong leader in the Russian tradition, who will bring back law and order and crack down on crime and corruption.

Others see him as a closet liberal who will introduce Hungarian-style reforms and make the Soviet economy work more rationally. Ideological conservatives, on the other hand, see him as a man who will uphold the importance of Marxist-Leninist theory against pragmatic reformers.

Mr. Andropov's first policy step

was to launch a campaign for tighter work discipline, reinforcing his image as a hardline supporter of law and order. The campaign, with its attacks on drunks and scoundrels, struck a popular chord at first but was soon scaled back.

The party magazine Kommunist this month criticised managers who had adopted "punitive measures" against first-time offenders instead of trying to educate them. "This is a policeman's approach to the problems of the Soviet economy and cannot produce any lasting results," one foreign diplomat commented.

Mr. Andropov has also launched a drive for greater ideological conformity in the arts, especially in the theatre, but Soviet cultural figures say they are used to such campaigns and see no real threat of a lasting crackdown.

## Subcontractors

In agriculture, there are signs that Mr. Andropov has by contrast decided to force through a radical policy initiative which could have long-lasting results. On the Soviet Union's giant collective and state farms production will be subcontracted to work gangs ranging in size from three or four to 100 people.

This system has existed successfully in some areas for years, but there has been strong res-

istance to it from farm bosses and bureaucrats. The system is supposed to improve output by 20 to 30 per cent and cut costs because the work gangs are paid according to the amount of grain or milk they produce.

The new policy, more radical than the "food programme" approved by the party leadership last May under Mr. Brezhnev, clearly has Mr. Andropov's backing. The party leader, however, has so far left the main role in announcing it to Mikhail Gorbachov, the Central Committee secretary for agriculture.

As far as the rest of the economy is concerned, the signs are that Mr. Andropov has yet to make up his mind whether major reforms are needed. Under Mr. Brezhnev, even the word "reform" was banned from the official vocabulary in favour of "further perfection" and other euphemisms.

Mr. Andropov has yet to pronounce the dreaded word, but has given a cautious hint in an article in Kommunist that some kind of action is needed to update the way the economy is run. Mr. Andropov's article has been the signal for a rash of press articles proposing changes in the economic system, particularly in centralised planning.



Yuri Andropov

# Will Gonzalez be able to take Spain into EC?

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

MADRID — Just four months after taking office, the Socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez has begun to question seriously whether it will be able to meet its goal of taking Spain into the European Community (EC).

Spanish officials, involved in negotiating membership say the spirit of Mr. Gonzalez's election victory speech last October, when he said it would not be presumptuous for Spain to join the Community within the four-year life of the new parliament, was fast fading.

The sense of disillusionment in Madrid follows a pattern of raised and dashed hopes that have marked Spanish endeavour to join the Community ever since formal application in 1977. But what is different this time is the realisation that it is not now politics, but economics, that is keeping Spain at arm's length from the Community and that it is not just France but virtually all 10 members who are lined up in one way or another against Madrid.

The Community officially shunned Spain for its undemocratic ways during the dictatorship of General Franco. When he died in 1975, its members made encouraging overtures to help ease the transition to democracy. The transition was arguably completed with last year's Socialist victory which brought the left back to power for the first time since the 1936-39 civil war with no sign of revolt.

Mr. Gonzalez's victory also augured well in theory because fellow Socialist Francois Mitterrand was in power in France, recently the chief opponent of Spanish EC membership.

## No illusions

But the Spanish Socialists no longer hold illusions about fraternal French assistance, nor about prizes for democracy. The harder and more down-to-earth attitude in Madrid also partly explains a decision to freeze Spanish integration into the military wing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The Spanish officials said. They said Spain was even prepared to use the NATO card in its bargaining for EC membership terms.

"One conclusion we have come to is that most countries in the community have been hiding behind France as an excuse to put off our membership," one of the officials said. They have drawn up a list, country by country, of the impediments to Spanish membership to demonstrate the point. The officials said the gravest conclusion in Madrid was that enlargement of the EC, to embrace both Spain and Portugal, required a decision by the 10 existing members to spend more money and reform the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP).

"If there is no change in CAP and no willingness to spend more then Spain cannot become a member," one official said. CAP regulates agriculture prices and subsidies and would require a major overhaul to accommodate a sudden influx of cheap Spanish Mediterranean produce.

Spain stands most to gain by expanding its markets for citrus fruits, olive oil and similar products but concomitantly most to lose by exposing its industrial and banking sectors to the more sophisticated competition of the EC.

## Unacceptable

The two conflicting interests lie at the heart of the current negotiations between Spain and the Community. The Spanish officials say the EC is trying to get the better of Spain on both fronts by insisting on abolition of protective barriers on industry within three years while demanding 10 years for absorption of Spanish agricultural produce.

The officials say this is unacceptable and that Spain has proposed a more flexible system with concessions traded on a give and take basis. They say this "pivot" system should have a seven-year baseline with a concession allowing one product into Spain within, for example, four years matched by maintaining a barrier on another for 10.

The officials say that after six years of negotiation it would take only about one week to settle the technical details. "It's just a question of the will to negotiate," one said. He said the government no longer even talked of a target date for Spain's entry into the Community, and warned that the Spanish people might eventually turn against membership if negotiations dragged on indefinitely.

Listing some of the specific bilateral problems, the Spanish officials quoted the case of Luxembourg, which objects to the free flow of labour from Portugal on the grounds that 10 per cent of its work force is already Portuguese and that more could even endanger national security.

West Germany has also expressed alarm at the prospect of an influx of Spanish and Portuguese labour. Britain was particularly objecting over Spanish fishing quotas. Belgium was being tough on steel and the Netherlands was opposed to Spanish olive oil on the grounds that it would harm its soyabean sales.

Italy was pressing hard for Spain to end quickly protection of its textile and farm machinery industries, thus threatening both with extinction, and together with Greece and France was creating major problems for Spain's Mediterranean produce.

West Germany was equally forceful on textiles and also sought "unfair" market advantages for the sale of television and sewing machines. France, meanwhile, adamantly opposed an application of the "pivot" system.

# Managua suspects U.S. backing for rebel attacks

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuter

MANAGUA — An invasion by well-equipped rightist rebels has strengthened convictions in Nicaragua that the United States is determined to back the overthrow of the leftist government, even at the risk of extensive bloodshed. The ruling Sandinista Liberation Front (FSLN) is facing its biggest military challenge since it won Nicaragua's civil war in 1979. It says 2,000 right-wing exiles have infiltrated into the country in line with U.S. plans supported by Honduras, Washington's closest ally in Central America.

Both the U.S. and Honduras deny any involvement. The operation was mounted by the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FON), a group formed in Miami, which accompanied marauding and machine-gun attacks on targets deep inside Nicaragua with radio appeals for a nationwide insurrection against the Sandinistas. But despite widespread disenchantment with the fruits of the Sandinista revolution, some seasoned diplomats here predict the invasion will make Nicaraguans close ranks behind their leaders instead of rising against them.

Since its first official announcement of the invasion on March 21, the government has stressed that the rebel force is made up entirely of members of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza's dreaded national guard. Revision with the guard's brutal methods was a major factor in galvanizing opposition to Somoza

into the broad-based FSLN-led revolution which ended his rule, after a bitter civil war in which some 50,000 people died.

Although the leadership of the FDN includes at least seven prominent former members of the national guard, the precise composition of the invasion force is not known. "But equating opposition to the Sandinistas with the national guard is probably a very effective way of rallying support (for the government)," said a Western diplomat.

According to the Sandinistas, U.S.-sponsored efforts to destabilise Nicaragua were put into high gear last November — coinciding with a U.S. news magazine report that Washington's ambassador in Honduras was running a secret operation involving Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) personnel to bring down the Managua administration.

## Illegal activities

The report listed several camps on the Honduran side of the border said served as training facilities and staging posts for raids on Nicaragua. Apparently embarrassed by the publicity, Honduras promptly issued a statement promising action against foreigners using its territory for "illegal activities."

The invasion force, the Sandinistas say, began slipping across the border in January. First runs of heavy fighting in the central province of Matagalpa began circulating early in March, a few days before the visit here by Pope John Paul. But the government

kept silent for almost two weeks before telling the people that "Somocista murderers" had penetrated national territory.

"You cannot take this operation lightly," said a Western diplomat. "This is more than the usual cross-border hit and run thing. For the first time the Sandinistas have to deal with a guerrilla force deep inside the country. It is a problem." Military experts, however, said the invasion was unlikely to cause a long-term threat to the superior numbers and fire-power of the Nicaraguan army.

At the United Nations Security Council debate on the invasion, U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick put the number of Nicaraguans under arms at 175,000 and repeated charges that the country's military machine was a threat to its neighbours.

The slow pace of operations to deal with the invaders raised questions over the efficiency of the Sandinista military but army sources said that the wild mountainous terrain in the area favoured small mobile forces. They said lack of surveillance aircraft and air transport forced the army to pursue the invaders on foot. In its first comment on the invasion, the U.S. State Department described the Nicaraguan opposition as "diverse, nationalist and independent" as opposed to being subject to external influences. The FDN issued a series of communique in the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa and several of the organisation's leaders appeared at a press conference in Miami.

# Mayor Tierno: More scholar than politician

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

MADRID — More scholar than politician, Madrid's Socialist mayor has built himself what is regarded as an unassailable following in this city where wit and learning can still win votes.

Enrique Tierno Galvan, 65, besides being a leading expert on the Roman historian Tacitus, is a philosopher, law professor and author of books on subjects ranging from agnosticism to sociology.

Currently translating D.H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers from English to Spanish for intellectual recreation, Mr. Tierno can startle his 3.5 million fellow citizens with his donnish ways.

His proclamations, posted throughout the city, are written in rich and stylised 17th century Spanish prose. "We are losing our language. I am trying to give it back to the people," the mayor says.

His attitude to language typifies the preoccupations of his four years in office, which have been dominated by an attempt to preserve historic Madrid and save the city from developers, pollution and noise.

Mr. Tierno, who was voted into office with Communist support to head the city's first leftist administration since the 1936-39 civil war, says he stopped the destruction of Madrid.

He refers to the reckless expansion during the 36-year rule of dictator Gen. Francisco Franco when Madrid grew from small

town to major capital.

Under Franco, who died in 1975, Madrid became one of the most polluted cities in Europe and the skyline of its historic buildings was wiped out by a ring of ugly high-rise apartment blocks.

"They were even pulling down churches," Mr. Tierno says.

"We stopped all this and saved Madrid by halting overnight all development projects. I made a lot of enemies," he adds.

Mr. Tierno makes fewer claims, however, for the day to day running of Madrid. He stresses the importance of citizenship but argues that there are no magic cures for modern cities.

"I see myself more as a manager trying to put things right than as someone with spectacular plans," he explains.

The achievements of his management include a perceptible drop in pollution, cleaner streets, more trees and green spaces, better bus and metro services, a spectacular rebirth of popular culture and greater control of traffic and parking.

The mayor also has a pet project to clean up Madrid's heavily polluted River Manzanares.

The Manzanares, dismissed by Cervantes as an appetising river, has been subjected to generations of Madrid's human waste. Drought sometimes reduces it to a stinking trickle.

But Mr. Tierno says its waters will be clear before the end of the year, when his anti-pollution project, modelled on the clean-up of the River Thames in England, is complete.

Plans for the Manzanares, which flows south through the western part of the city, also include raising its level to make it navigable for small pleasure craft.

"One of my ambitions is to see Oxford and Cambridge staging a boat race on the Manzanares," the mayor says.

Mr. Tierno, who is expected comfortably to beat his right-wing opponents in municipal elections next May 8, says he looks forward to a further four years in office.

Though at one stage in his career he seemed headed for a prominent role in national politics, Mr. Tierno says he has no regrets about the turn of his political fortunes.

"I would much rather be mayor of Madrid than a cabinet minister," he says. "Here I am closer to people."

An active opponent of Franco, for which he suffered the loss of his professorship at Salamanca University, 20 days in prison and self-exile, Mr. Tierno emerged at the dictator's death as leader of a major splinter Socialist Party.

But in 1978, after a period of rivalry, he merged his Popular Socialist Party with the Socialist Workers Party of Felipe Gonzalez, now prime minister, becoming a while its honorary president.

He played a pivotal role in keeping the Socialist cause alive during Franco's dictatorship when all opposition was outlawed. He spent time in exile in the sixties at Princeton University in the United States.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>  <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 16:30 Koran 17:30 Cartoons 17:30 Children's Programme 18:00 Black Horse 18:00 Circus 18:20 That's Incredible 19:10 Walt Disney 19:20 Programmes Review 20:30 News in Arabic 20:30 Local Programme 21:00 Arabic Series 21:10 Arabic Series 21:10 News in Arabic  <b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> 18:00 French Programme 18:10 Easter Mass Direct from the Vatican 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Brass: Episode I 21:10 Nam: Episode I 22:00 News in English 22:15 Best Seller: Mammals of America		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>  <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> "Acrylics and Gouaches" by Nicole Massin at the French Cultural Centre * These exhibitions are on at the Royal Cultural Centre from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. — Jordan and the European Communities — Treasures of Antiquity — Qu'ens and Buildings — Images de L'Art Français — Leonardo's Working Model  <b>CONCERTS</b> * American pianist William Nabore plays at Al-Wakeh bathroom, Amman Marriott Hotel, at 8:00 p.m. Free tickets from the American Centre. * Irish tenor Frank Patterson, accompanied on piano and harp by Ely O'Grady, sings at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267 American Centre . 41520 British Council . 36147-8 French Cultural Centre . 37009 Goethe Institute . 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre . 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre . 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre . 39771 Haya Arts Centre . 66118 Huna Youth City . 667181 Y.W.C.A. . 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. . 664251 Amman Municipal Library . 36111 University of Jordan Library . 84355  <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b>  This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.  <b>ARRIVALS</b> 06:40 Dar-es-Salam (BA) 06:45 Cairo (EA) 06:45 Agaba (RU) 06:55 Agaba (RU) 06:55 Jeddah (RU) 06:55 Kuwait (RU) 06:55 Beirut (RU) 06:55 Doha (RU) 06:55 Kuwait (RU) 06:55 Jeddah (SV) 06:55 Cairo (RU) 06:55 Athens (RU) 06:55 Agaba (RU) 06:55 Brussels, Frankfurt (RU) 06:55 New York, Vienna (RU) 06:55 Zurich (RU) 06:55 Paris, Beirut (AF) 06:55 Casablanca, Tunis (RU) 06:55 Rome (Alitalia) 06:55 Beirut (MEA) 06:55 Athens (RU) 06:55 Agaba (RU) 06:55 Beirut (RU) 06:55 Cairo (EA) 06:55 Rome (Alitalia) 06:55 Athens (RU) 06:55 Agaba (RU) 06:55 Beirut (RU) 06:55 Cairo (EA)  <b>DEPARTURES</b> 06:45 Cairo (RU) 06:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 06:50 Agaba (RU) 06:50 London (BA) 06:50 Cairo (EA) 06:50 Rome (Alitalia) 06:50 Beirut (MEA) 06:50 Athens (RU) 06:50 Agaba (RU) 06:50 Beirut (RU) 06:50 Cairo (EA) 06:50 Rome (Alitalia) 06:50 Athens (RU) 06:50 Agaba (RU) 06:50 Beirut (RU) 06:50 Cairo (EA)  <b>WEATHER</b> Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be partly cloudy, with chances of scattered showers. Winds will be northerly moderate to fresh at times. In Agaba, it will be dusty, partly cloudy, with northerly moderate to fresh winds and seas calm.  Low/high temperature in deg. C: Amman . 9/15 Agaba . 18/22 Deserts . 11/22 Jordan Valley . 15/24  Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 18, Agaba 29. Humidity readings: Amman 63 per cent, Agaba 31 per cent.		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Ambulance . 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police . 199 Blood bank . 75121 Civil defence rescue . 66111 Fire headquarters . 23806-3 Police rescue . 192, 21111, 37277 Police headquarters . 30141 Traffic police . 56304-1 Electric Power Co. . 36381-2 Municipal water service . 71125-8  <b>HOSPITALS</b> Hussein Medical Centre . 813813-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman . 44281-4 Akhel Maternity, J. Amman . 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity . 42462 Al-Jalil Maternity . 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani . 66171-4 Shmeisani Hospital . 66171-4 Dar Al-Salam, J. Hussein . 66171-8 Al-Mustashir Hospital . 66727-9 The Islamic, Al-Jalil . 66727-9 Al-Ahli, Al-Jalil . 66164 Italian, Al-Muhajreen . 77111-3 Al-Basir, J. Ashrafieh . 75111 Army, Marja . 91111  <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television . 73111 Radio Jordan . 74111 Ministry of Tourism . 42311 Hotel complaints . 666412 Price complaints . 66176 Telephone Information . 12 Jordan and Middle East calls . 10 Overseas calls . 17 Cable or telegram . 850 Repair service . 11  <b>NIGHT DUTY</b> AMMAN: Dr. Said Rashid . 73500  <b>MARKET PRICES</b> Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Almond (Green) . 320/240 Almond (Syrain) . 300/600 Apple (American) . 300/450 Apple (Double Red) . 300/250 Apple (Golden) . 300/220 Apple (Turkish) . 240/200 Apple (French) . 500/450 Apple (Starkent) . 300/250 Banana (Makassar) . 230/200 Beans . 900/800 Beans (broad) . 180/150 Bees . 150/120 Cabbage . 160/120 Carrot . 120/100 Cauliflower (white) . 130/100 Coconut . 300/250 Cucumber (large) . 220/180 Cucumber (small) . 360/300 Eggplant (large) . 280/220 Garlic . 500/450 Grapefruit . 110/80 Grape (white) . 400/300 Grape (black) . 800/700 Lemon . 180/150 Mango . 300/250 Marrow (large) . 200/180 Marrow (small) . 350/300 Onion (dry) . 130/100 Onion (green) . 200/180 Oranges . 150/120 Oranges (Mandarin) . 220/250 Oranges (shamouti) . 200/150 Oranges (local) . 180/160 Pears . 400/350 Pears (African) . 550/400 Pears (Australine) . 750/700 Peas . 850/750 Peas (Sweet) . 650/600 Pepper (Hot Green) . 1000/800 Plums . 850/750 Potatoes . 180/150 Radish . 150/120	



## SPORTS

## Wilander, Purcell clash in French Open final

MONTE CARLO (R) — Sweden's Mats Wilander won his 27th consecutive match on European clay courts Saturday to advance to the final of the Monte Carlo Tennis Open when he defeated Italy's Corrado Barazzutti 6-2, 6-3.

He will meet American Mel Purcell who won the other semi-final 6-3, 2-1 when Spain's Manuel Orantes retired.

Orantes, 34, who had ousted the number six seed, Yannick Noah of France 2-6, 7-6, 6-3 in a quarter-final match played Saturday morning, said he stopped because of fatigue.

"I was really very tired. My back and my leg were very stiff. I couldn't move at all," he said.

Rain on Friday forced scheduling of three quarter-finals and the two semi-finals Saturday.

Orantes said he and Barazzutti, who also played Saturday morning, had asked tournament off-

icials to hold the semifinals Sunday and the final on Monday but the request had been refused.

In his quarter-final, Barazzutti, ranked 138 in the world, upset the number two seed and world's fourth-ranked player, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 in a three-hour match.

Barazzutti also complained of fatigue in his contest with Wilander, held only an hour after his marathon against Vilas. He lost the first five games to the Swede.

Barazzutti, 30, among the world's 25 best players from 1975-78, won entry to the field of 32 in this prestigious leadoff tournament to the European clay season only by advancing from the qualification rounds.

It was his first victory against Vilas in seven career meetings.

"My tactic was to slice short to Vilas's backhand because his forehand is very good," Barazzutti

said. "I tried to bring him to the net to pass him. At the end, I think he was more tired than I was. He missed three easy shots."

Wilander was relatively fresh for his match with the Italian, having dispatched Henri Leconte of France 7-5, 6-0 in a 90-minute quarter-final Saturday morning.

Wilander's last loss on European clay was to Andres Gomez of Ecuador in the Italian Open last May. During this victory string, he became the youngest player, at 17, to capture the French Open.

Purcell may be in the best condition of the two for the final. He completed his quarter-final Friday, ousting Shlomo Glickstein of Israel 6-0, 7-6 before his shortened contest with Orantes.

Purcell, 23, has met Wilander only once, and he recalls that "I never ran around as much in my life. It was in Hamburg two years ago and Wilander was 16. He beat me 7-5, 7-5. Now he's much stronger."

Purcell said that although it is not normally his style, he plans an aggressive game against Wilander. "I can't see myself staying back and hitting with Wilander for five sets. I'll count on my speed to get in good position at the net."

The American is ranked 30th in the world and Wilander eighth.

## Borg will be back, King says

YOKOHAMA, Japan (R) — Billie-Jean King, one of the world's greatest female tennis players, predicted Saturday that Sweden's Bjorn Borg may make a comeback from retirement.

"I think it is great for him to retire," said King, 39, who made her debut in competitive tennis 22 years ago.

"He can take time off from practice, running and training. He does not have to do anything after getting up," she said.

"But after he takes time off, and if he loves tennis, then he will come back."

Borg, 26, winner of five successive Wimbledon tennis titles between 1976 and 1980, played his last competitive match Thursday when he was defeated in three sets by France's Henri Leconte in the second round of the Monte Carlo Open.

King was speaking after she and fellow-American Sharon Walsh defeated second-seeded Rosie Casals of the United States and Wendy Turnbull of Australia 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 in the first round of an international women's doubles tournament here.

## Race to save Grand National enters the final furlong

LONDON (R) — The race to save the Grand National, the world's most spectacular steeplechase, enters the final furlong this month with a last-gasp effort to secure its survival.

With the May 1 deadline approaching fast, the appeal fund is still £1,500,000 (\$2,190,000) short of the £4,000,000 (\$5,840,000) needed to buy the Aintree course near Liverpool and keep the National alive.

But those involved with the fund are hoping that the next two weeks—with the National itself run on April 9—will see that target passed and the race saved.

The racing industry is close to raising its £2,500,000 (\$3,650,000) share of the target, needed to buy the 270-acre course from its present owner, Bill Davies.

And this week Lord Vestey, the appeal fund chairman, launched a final appeal to the public. "The next two weeks when the Grand National is on everyone's mind are crucial. We want everyone to pull out all the stops," he said.

There is little doubt that the loss of the National, with its dash of romance and flair for producing fairytale endings, would be a bitter blow to the British sporting calendar.

But its passing—should the target not be reached in the coming month—would be mourned in every corner of the world this great sporting showpiece has penetrated.

For race fans the National is the greatest show on earth with a huge field setting off over 4½ miles (7.25 kilometres) to do battle with 30 of steeplechasing's most challenging barriers.

The failure rate is high with usually only around one quarter of the field finishing the gruelling race. And yet they come from far

and wide to throw themselves over fences up to four metres high at speeds in excess of 30 miles per hour (nearly 50 kph).

All Aintree's 16 fences have to be tackled — 14 of them twice — and awesome reputations enhance their sheer size.

Over the 145 years' history of the race they have acquired innocuous sounding names like the Chair, Becher's Brook, Valentines and Canal Turn. Each may sound harmless enough—but each packs a surprise capable of ending even the most accomplished steeplechaser's bid for glory.

### Race, fences become legend

Just as Aintree, the race and its huge fences have all become legend, so too have the gladiators — men and horses — who risk life and limb for National success.

They have come from every far-flung corner of the world. The French won it in 1862 and 1909 and two Russian horses failed dismally in 1961.

The Americans have also had their say. Their first winner was Rabio in 1908, bred on a ranch in California, and 30 years later Tiny Barleship, the size of a pony, stole the show.

Perhaps the most amazing tale of all though heralds from New Zealand where, in 1904, a ship set sail for Liverpool carrying the huge Moffat.

The ship never made it, going down off the Irish coast, but Moffat swam ashore and eventually made it to Aintree and pulled off a fantastic victory.

Shipwrecks apart, the risks involved in successfully negotiating Aintree are such that even the remotest outsider cannot be written off before the last fence has been cleared.

But even then this race has a habit of turning the logical world on its head. In 1956 Devon Lock flew over the final flight well clear and Dick Francis pushed the horse towards what should have been certain victory.

But 100 metres out Devon Lock collapsed, his legs spreadeagled, and ESB cantered past and home to victory. It was a cruel turn of events so typical of the National.

Perhaps the luckiest winner of all was 100-1 shot Foinavon in 1967. He was so far behind by the 23rd fence he missed the chaos caused when a loose horse ran across the leaders and brought the whole field to a standstill.

It seems, like ESB 11 years earlier, Foinavon's name was on the trophy even before the off. He picked his way through the debris and came home leisurely to win.

His chances of winning had been rated so poorly before the start that both his owner and trainer were not at Aintree on that day 16 years ago. Both watched their success on television — one at home and the other in the weighing room at Worcester racecourse.

In more recent years the race has tended to feature more incidents of good luck rather than bad.

In Red Rum, who won the race in 1973, 1974 and 1977 and also finished second on two other occasions, there was a horse which, for the first time ever, looked to have the measure of Aintree.

The trouble had never been achieved before and this famous horse captured the hearts of the nation as it took on — and beat — everything Aintree could offer.

Now 18-years-old and long since retired from the track, Red Rum continues to make the National his own. Though he no longer takes an active interest, Red

Rum tours the country raising cash to the appeal fund and often leading the parade on Grand National day.

Few could have failed to be moved too by the sight of Bob Champion two years ago bringing home Aldaniti, once a horse hopelessly broken down, only months after conquering cancer himself. It was a result, fiction writers would have dismissed as farfetched.

And last year Dick Saunders rode Grittar, a horse owned, trained and bred by a neighbouring farmer, to get another surprise win.

The win made Saunders the oldest man ever to win the National and only the third amateur to do so since the war.

But though Grittar lines up again this year and is favourite to repeat his win Saunders, who announced his retirement after last year's triumph, has decided against climbing back in the saddle for another bash.

"To have ridden Grittar in a race once again would have been a thrill and to have ridden him round Aintree specially so," he said.

But it would have been a dreadful anti-climax if I had fallen off at the first fence."

This year's fairytale ending could be supplied by Spartan Missile, out of action with a leg injury for 23 months, but now back to his best.

Spartan Missile finished second in the National two years ago to Aldaniti. But Jockey John Thorne died in a riding accident just weeks after that great run.

Or maybe a woman will triumph for the first time in this most demanding steeplechase. The Grand National has a habit of turning up surprises when they are least expected.

## Mexican Soccer Federation expresses satisfaction at FIFA's decision

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican soccer officials reacted with cautious optimism to the news that their country is almost certain to host the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals.

"When they read me the news, my satisfaction was enormous," Rafael de Castillo, President of the Mexican Soccer Federation, said.

"But we can't be sure of hosting the cup until FIFA (the International Football Federation) makes its final decision next month," he added.

De Castillo was commenting on Thursday's announcement from FIFA that it would pursue only the Mexican application to host the tournament. The United States and Canada had also applied to stage the finals.

Guillermo Canedo, a Mexican vice-president of FIFA, said the findings of FIFA's special committee gave Mexico "a 90 to 95 per cent chance of hosting the cup."

But he added that the country would hold back from launching the intricate planning for the month-long tournament until official word on the venue came from FIFA. They are due to announce the venue after their meeting in

Stockholm on May 20. Meanwhile in London, Football Association (F.A.) Secretary Ted Croker, said Saturday that England are almost certain to apply to the International Football Federation (FIFA) to stage the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals.

"If there is a possibility of the event coming back to Europe then I would hope that England would be in contention," he said.

Croker was speaking two days after FIFA's statement that its special committee would continue to investigate only the Mexican application to host the finals, virtually ending Canadian and United States' hopes.

A final decision will be made by FIFA's executive committee in Stockholm on May 20, but Croker said: "Mexico does not seem to be the complete answer, bearing in mind that they staged the finals in 1970 and the economic, heat and height problems that exist in the country."

"It seems that Mexico has come into the running quite recently and I am surprised that they are major contenders. I feel quite a lot of water will have to flow under the bridge before they get the cup," he said.

## Oxford wins Boat Race

LONDON (R) — Oxford beat Cambridge for the eighth successive year in the University Boat Race on the River Thames here Saturday.

The Dark Blues' weight advantage was apparent from the start of the traditional four miles 374 yards (seven kilometres) test from Putney to Mortlake. They led from the start and finished a comfortable four and a half lengths clear in a time of 19 minutes seven seconds. Cambridge trailed home in 19:20.

The 129th contest held in difficult, choppy conditions left Oxford with 60 wins but Cambridge remain ahead on 68. There has been one dead heat since England's two best-known universities first met on the tideway in 1829.

Race preparations were marred

by a bitter wrangle over the eligibility of Oxford Oarsman Boris Rankov.

College lecturer and research student Rankov rowed in Oxford's last five winning crews, but Cambridge claimed he was ineligible because of his professional post-graduate status. The row was settled in Rankov's favour three weeks ago.

Rankov, a 26-year-old Yugoslav, was rowing for Oxford in his fourth year at the University of Oxford.

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## Soviet referees to crack down on soccer discipline

By Brian Killen  
MOSCOW — Viktor Grachev, a referee, wrote on the grass in apparent agony, supporters whistled at his histrionics, and eventually the referee reached for a yellow card.

With snow thawing in soccer stadiums throughout the Soviet Union, turnstiles started clicking last Saturday at the beginning of a new league season in which referees and administrators are likely to crack down on discipline.

Grachev, a winger for the Donetsk side Shakhtyor, received his warning in a quarterfinal cup tie against Moscow Dynamo.

"Unsporting behaviour, such as that indulged in by Viktor Grachev at the Tashkent stadium, is invariably talked about and condemned—but how can it be prevented?" the youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda asked.

The question and the outraged

East German swimmers won every event on the second day of a two-day swimming international here Saturday.

West Germany's European 200-metre freestyle record holder Michael Gross, who lost the event to East German Dirk Richter Friday, again had to be satisfied with finishing runnerup Saturday when Torsten Karl beat him by over a second in the 200 metres butterfly.

But the two second places were enough to make him the most successful foreign swimmer.

erturnaya Gazeta said: "For the incompetence of the coach, if there really was any, those who showed incompetence in appointing him should be made to answer."

Last September, a deputy chief of the Communist Party Publicity Department Marat Gramov made a key speech on the state of Soviet soccer.

Since then, Gramov has taken over from Sergei Pavlov as head of the powerful sports committee in a move which could herald a wind of change in Soviet soccer.

Gramov has already given the go-ahead for new regulations which place greater restrictions on player movements between clubs and since his appointment earlier this year several press articles have analysed problems and mooted reforms.

One problem hinted at in the Soviet press appears to be that of match-rigging and corruption among referees.

"The refereeing profession carries a heavy responsibility and deprives football machinators of the possibility of influencing it (the game) morally and materially," one sports writer commented in an article earlier this year.

Another newspaper said a player in the Soviet third division was

expelled from the league for trying to influence the outcome of a match by collecting money from his teammates and offering it as a bribe to the opposition.

In January Literaturnaya Gazeta highlighted the problem by suggesting that the outcome of last year's championship had been pre-arranged. "What oracle, tell us, could have predicted the results of the two final, unusually happy, days of the championship when those who had to win did?"

Commentator Yuri Rost asked. Dynamo Minsk lifted the title after beating Moscow Spartak 4-3. In their previous match they hammered Dynamo Moscow 7-0, despite playing on the indoor surface where their opponents train regularly, Rost said.

On the final day, Dynamo Kiev needed only to beat Ararat of Foyan to leave the championship hanging on the outcome of the match between Spartak and Minsk.

Ararat, having already secured fifth placing after a 6-1 victory against Chernomorets who had nothing to lose or gain, did not exert themselves against Kiev and lost 3-2, Rost said.

In an apparent reference to rumours of rivalry over the national squad between Spartak manager Beskov and Kiev boss

Lobanovsky, the Literaturnaya Gazeta commentator added that Minsk beat Spartak 4-3 "leaving Lobanovsky with nothing".

Rost said footballers, coaches, referees and administrators were playing games with the public.

The coming season has been described as "a new life," but uncertainty clouds the future of Soviet soccer.

Reports continue to appear of biased and corrupt officials. Last year Torpedo Vladimir were expelled from the league for boosting the wage packets of their star players by giving them "ghost" jobs with a local factory.

Soccer is an amateur sport in the Soviet Union and players must have full-time jobs elsewhere, although top players would not normally be expected to attend them.

Commentators avoid advocating "professionalism" but some privately admit that players need more financial incentive.

They criticise footballers for taking too seriously the principle of it being "more important to take part than to win" and some point accusing fingers at the collectivist approach espoused in Soviet soccer manuals.

Looking forward to the new season, one remarked "we have had enough of playing in football, now let's play at football."

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني  
ENGLISH CLASSES

The British Council announces the commencement of the new term on 9th April 1983. Classes are for adults, aged 17 and over.

Date of term : 9th April - 22nd June  
Time of classes : Afternoons and evenings. Ladies classes in the mornings.  
Fee : JD 29

Testing and registration will take place from April 3rd - 6th at the following times:

Testing 9:00 - 11:00 and 3:00 - 5:00  
Registration 9:00 - 12:00 and 3:30 - 5:30

A fee of JD 0.500 will be charged for testing.

British Council  
Rainbow Street, off. First Circle  
Tel-35147/8

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Attn: Construction Manager

Applicants from Jordan should contact office of construction manager

Tel: 666133, 4 - 666917 ext. 240 - for an interview.

Applications will be dealt with confidentially.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني  
ARABIC CLASSES

The British Council announces the commencement of the new term on 3rd April. Classes will be offered at two levels.

Dates of term : 9th April - 22nd June  
Times of classes : Mornings  
Fee : JD 29.

Registration will take place from 3rd - 6th April from 9:00 - 12:00 and 3:30 - 5:30 p.m.

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# Western experts foresee economic stability in Somalia

**Kuwaiti oil min**  
**Nigeria's decis**

Somalia puts their number at 1.5 million though aid groups speak of 700,000.

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"No, Mally, it's not a book about singles bars."

Yesterday's Jumbles: WAGER DUCAT GATHER MODEST  
Answer: What to do to make a bathing beauty—

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## Cuba is still waiting

to comment but diplomats in close contact with the ministries involved said they were disappointed by the lack of response.

YOUR JOB, CHUCK, WILL BE TO JUMP AROUND AND GET OUR FANS TO CHEER

YOU HAVE FANS?

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HOW MANY TIMES HAVE I TOLD YOU, AUGUSTUS?

NEVER OPEN A ROAD MAP IN A SMALL CAR.

©1993 A Eddy B. de Drommedaire  
Wanda Pignatelli  
Duff, Todd, Wanda, and Drommedaire

LOR! WILL SHE NEVER STOP?

ELLO, PET 'AVENT SEEN YOU FOR AGES

central bank to see if the politicians can convince the bankers to cut the discount rate and thus

## ing for investors

discouraged companies throughout the capitalist world from embarking on any possibly risky capital ventures.

But economists say these only amount to tinkering with the eco-

But officials at the central bank

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## WORLD

## Moscow rejects Reagan's offer

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Saturday rejected President Reagan's offer of an interim agreement on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles.

Speaking at his first Moscow press conference for four years, Mr. Gromyko declared: "The so-called interim variant, as the president calls his plan, is unacceptable."

The foreign minister said Washington was blocking agreement by insisting on excluding U.S. aircraft in Europe from the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons, by refusing to count British and French missiles in the East-West balance and by insisting on including Soviet medium-range missiles based in Asia.

Although firmly rejecting the American proposal announced by Mr. Reagan last Wednesday, Mr. Gromyko avoided sharp criticism of the U.S. leader and appeared anxious to adopt a tone of moderation.

On Wednesday Mr. Reagan called for Moscow and Washington to agree to parity between the number of Soviet and American medium-range missile warheads.

Mr. Gromyko indicated that Moscow did not object to counting warheads, which he described as a more exact method of expressing the power of nuclear weapons than counting launchers.

But he said the Reagan proposal was "not intended to facilitate agreement" at the Geneva talks. He said the U.S. should not expect Moscow to cave in under pressure and make concessions at the last minute.

However, he appeared to back away from earlier threats by the Kremlin to break off the Geneva talks at the end of this year if there was no agreement and the U.S. began its planned deployment of Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

Pressed to say whether Moscow would leave the negotiating table when deployments started, he replied: "This would be an adverse factor for Europe and the world as a whole and the situation would be such that we will have to consider it most carefully taking into account all factors, and take a corresponding decision."

Mr. Gromyko's remarks were apparently aimed at public opinion in NATO countries, which he said was not being properly informed about the real issues.

He spelled out Moscow's three main objections to the plan as follows:

1) The U.S. position left out land-based and carrier-based American aircraft in Europe on ground that these could be used in a conventional role.

Mr. Gromyko said this was as absurd as to say a ballistic missile was harmless because it could be used for meteorological studies.

He said the Soviet Union could not close its eyes to the presence

around Europe of at least six American aircraft carriers with some 40 planes each.

2) The U.S. refused to count British and French missiles in the East-West nuclear balance though these were an integral part of NATO. Mr. Gromyko asked whether a missile, if launched, would carry a label saying "I am British" or "I am French. I do not have to be taken into account."

3) The U.S. was making agreement impossible by insisting on scrapping Soviet missiles in Asia.

Mr. Gromyko said these missiles were the Soviet defence against medium-range U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan, South Korea and on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

He said these forces were in range of all of Siberia and Soviet Asia.

He said that if there was an agreement in the Geneva talks Moscow was ready to withdraw some of its missiles to Asia, out of range of Western Europe.

He made no mention, however, of the possibility of such missiles being scrapped.

Mr. Gromyko said Moscow was showing flexibility and generosity in the missile negotiations by not insisting on compensation for geographical factors which gave the U.S. an intrinsic advantage.

He said American missiles in Western Europe would be able to reach Soviet territory in one-sixth of the time it took for a Soviet missile to reach the U.S.

He implied that Moscow would refrain from countering the U.S. deployment by stationing its own missiles close to the United States but said the Soviet Union would "take measures to protect its legitimate interests."

Asked about Mr. Reagan's description of the Soviet Union in a recent broadcast as an empire of evil, Mr. Gromyko said such remarks "do not lend authority to U.S. foreign policy."

"You don't conduct affairs with other countries like this," he said.

## NATO says Soviet reaction disappointing

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO officials described Saturday's Soviet rejection of President Reagan's proposal for an interim nuclear arms limitation agreement as disappointing but not necessarily the last word.

They said it was still too early to gauge whether the Soviet reaction was aimed at Western public opinion or reflected the full thinking of the Kremlin.

The officials said privately that the acid test for Soviet response to the U.S. plan would come when the missile talks in Geneva reopened after the Easter recess.

## American convicted of spying for Libya

BERNE (R) — Alexandra Lincoln, American resident in Berne, has been convicted of spying for Libya, her lawyer said.

Hans Wild told Reuters Friday she was sentenced at a closed trial on Monday of last week.

Miss Lincoln, 30, who formerly worked in the bar of a top Berne Hotel, was found guilty of gathering information from Swiss Members of Parliament and government officials and passing it to Libya's charge d'affaires in Berne.

Mr. Wild said Miss Lincoln's sentence was correspondingly light. He declined to give details before he had officially been informed that it had come into effect, which was not likely to be until next week.

"This whole affair has been blown up beyond belief by the Swiss media," he said.

The Swiss justice ministry has cleared parliamentarians and officials associated with Miss Lincoln of illegal activity. The foreign ministry says the Libyan diplomat involved, Mohammad Abdel Malek, will soon leave the country permanently.

Police detain Sikh militants

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 100 Sikh political leaders and party workers in the North Indian state of Punjab were detained Saturday before a planned protest blockade of roads by militants on Monday.

Police in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar said they held about 100 people under preventive detention orders.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said a number of regional Akali Dal Party leaders and prominent workers were arrested.

The planned protest is part of a fresh campaign led by Akali Dal militants seeking to win religious and political concessions from the Indian government.

Judge agrees Saudi sheikh should be sued

LOS ANGELES (R) — A judge has told the 24-year-old Belgian-born wife of a Saudi sheikh she could go ahead and sue her husband for \$500 million if he failed to meet certain conditions.

Lawyers for Sheikh Dena Al-Fassi had sought a \$500 million default judgement claiming Sheikh Muhammad Al Fassi was flouting court dignity by refusing to give a court-ordered deposition.

Superior Court Judge Robert Finner said he would consider rescinding his go-ahead order to Sheikh Dena if the sheikh appeared in New York by May 9 to give a deposition to his wife's lawyers and also made immediate arrangements for his wife to visit her children at a U.S. resort outside California.

Sheikh Dena filed in January, 1982, for a legal separation and half the value of the couple's community property, estimated by her to be worth \$6 billion. She also sought custody of her four children.

The couple married in 1975. The judge, in a written ruling, said the court had already found that the sheikh had acted willfully and without substantial justification in failing to answer the interrogations.

been deliberately over-exposed just prior to the congress session to rub the lesson home," said one Western ambassador.

Gen. Jusuf was made temporary head of the state audit board, the post held by Gen. Umar before he was raised from obscurity to the vice-presidency.

Gen. Suharto split the powerful defence posts between two men. Gen. Poeniman, aged 56, a former army chief of staff, became defence minister. The job of armed forces commander went to Lt. Gen. "Benny" Mardani, aged 50, hitherto regarded as a backstage power-broker.

As deputy head of state intelligence, Gen. Mardani had acted as Gen. Suharto's personal emissary and troubleshooter.

The cabinet reshuffle was the most extensive since Gen. Suharto became president. Only eight men kept their original portfolios and the number of full ministers was increased from 24 to 32.

2 rivals dropped

Indonesian political commentators believed Gen. Jusuf, the 55-year-old architect of Indonesia's military modernisation, might have shown too much personal ambition.

"The secret of success in Indonesian politics is a big stick but a low profile. Jusuf seems to have

## Quake-hit Colombian city looks for victims

BOGOTA (R) — Children, tourists and troops joined rescue teams looking for more victims in the earthquake-devastated Andean city of Popayan where officials fear 500 people may have died.

Many Roman Catholic worshippers attending morning mass at the start of Easter week celebrations were killed when the roof of the city's cathedral collapsed on them.

More than half of Popayan, in southwest Colombia, was wrecked or damaged in the biggest quake to hit the old Spanish colonial city for 400 years.

Officials said several nearby towns were battered by Thursday's quake, which registered seven on a 12-degree scale of intensity. In one town, Cagibío, with a population of 15,000, only 10 per cent of the buildings were reported to be still standing.

Colombia's civil defence chief, Carlos Martinez Saenz, toured the shattered streets of Popayan and said the death toll could climb to 500 with up to 2,000 injured. As he spoke, rescue teams and volunteers tore at piles of smashed masonry with their bare hands.

A Red Cross spokesman gave a lower casualty estimate — 400 dead and 1,200 injured.

Authorities, fearing an outbreak of disease in the city of 138,000 people, stepped up a vaccination programme after the quake ripped open part of the cemetery, sending coffins and

human remains tumbling among the ruins.

President Belisario Betancur and members of his cabinet attended the funeral Friday of about 50 victims in a part of the cemetery not affected by the quake.

The Colombian government Friday launched an emergency plan to restore the city, noted for its churches and monasteries. Popayan, 370 kilometres southwest of Bogota, was flattened by an earthquake in the 16th Century but later rebuilt.

Hundreds of people spent their second night sleeping in the open air. Local radio reports said several hospitals were abandoned when they showed signs of crumbling.

Venezuela and Ecuador are airlifting emergency aid to the quake victims. Officials said tons of food, medicine and blankets would be flown to Popayan Saturday.

U.S. repays quickly

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has airlifted \$700,000 worth of emergency supplies to victims of Thursday's earthquake in Popayan, Colombia. U.S. foreign aid director Peter McPherson said.

In Toronto, meanwhile, the Canadian Red Cross said it was donating \$10,000 in cash to aid the quake victims.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid also pledged aid.

Shuttle to lift off Monday

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The space shuttle Challenger is set to lift off on its much-delayed maiden voyage on Monday, carrying a delicate cargo on a five-day mission that should also include the first shuttle spawwalk.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials said the countdown was continuing smoothly towards the sixth launch of the \$12-billion shuttle programme, and weather was the main variable that could cause problems.

"It looks like everything is going ahead just fine, preparations are going ahead as planned," a NASA spokeswoman said.

The discovery of cracks in Challenger's main engines, and a launchpad storm which covered the vessel and its cargo with dust-like debris, added more than two months of repair and cleanup work to an already tight schedule.

Apart from successful lift-off and landing, the major goals of the four-man crew are to eject a big telecommunications satellite from the orbiting Challenger's cargo hold, and to test two multi-million-dollar spacesuits.

Challenger will also carry experimental packages — some controlled by the astronauts and others self-contained — that will test the effect of a gravity-free environment on development of plants, snow and material processing.

Only one member of the crew has space experience. Commander Paul Weitz, a 50-year-old

retired navy captain, served as pilot on the second Skylab mission in 1973. Air Force Col. Karol Bobko, 45, is the pilot.

The mission specialists, who will make the three-and-a-half hour spacewalk on their fourth day in orbit, are Story Musgrave, a 47-year-old scientist-astronaut who is also a surgeon, and Donald Peterson, 49, a retired air force colonel.

Unlike Columbia, which proved in its five missions that the reusable spacecraft was durable and flexible, Challenger has no ejection seats. The overall weight has been reduced by about a ton to increase cargo-carrying capability.

While Columbia successfully deployed two commercial communications satellites last year, NASA officials have said the deployment and activation of the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) will be a more complex and manual operation.

The TDRS is the first of three identical satellites which will form a system to enable almost continuous contact between mission controllers and spacecraft.

Under its current system using ground tracking stations around the world, the spacecraft and the ground are out of touch for specific periods, limiting transmission of experimental and other data.

NASA hopes to have two of the satellites in place and operational for the ninth shuttle mission, which will carry the European-developed Spacelab project.

Congresswoman misinterpreted

ATHENS (R) — A member of the U.S. House of Representatives who was quoted by a Turkish news agency as calling Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu "a very painful problem" said Friday she had been misinterpreted.

Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat, was quoted as telling the semi-official Anatolian news agency: "I come from the West where we buy lots of horses. I mean he is a real burr under the saddle, a very painful problem."

In a statement released by the U.S. embassy in Athens Friday night, she said: "It is obvious my statements to the press were either misinterpreted or mistranslated in the printed press articles."

Officials of the Greek government, who were due to see Mrs. Schroeder here Saturday, declined to comment on the issue.

## British peace movement stages gigantic protest

GREENHAM COMMON, England (R) — Tens of thousands of protesters formed a 22 kilometre human chain linking three nuclear arms centres in one of the most spectacular of the Easter demonstrations against nuclear weapons.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) said more than 70,000 people took part in Friday's symbolic attempt to "break the nuclear chain". Police put the number at 40,000.

The protesters, up to six deep in places, stretched from Greenham Common U.S. base, where the first NATO Cruise missiles are due to be sited, past Aldermaston atomic research centre to the Burghfield nuclear arms factory.

CND termed the action a victory for commitment and democracy. But Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, returning from a visit to the Berlin Wall, said the protesters were following a "naive and reckless road" and would "strengthen the Kremlin case" in the nuclear arms debate.

Saturday, protesters were planning to move to Scotland for a mass rally at Faslane, the Polaris submarine base on the River Clyde.

The West German peace movement also begins its nationwide Easter protests in earnest when it holds most of the 90 marches it expects to attract half a million demonstrators.

## China raps Cheysson

PEKING (R) — China Saturday launched a strong personal attack on French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, accusing him of slandering Peking and spreading mischief during his recent South East Asian tour.

In a commentary, the official People's Daily reported Mr. Cheysson as saying Thailand had faced threats from China in the past and as implying this was a reason to continue to mistrust Peking.

The Communist Party newspaper also criticised the French minister for reported statements giving qualified support for a continuing Vietnamese military role in Kampuchea.

Mr. Cheysson was quoted as telling journalists in Hanoi that his government hoped for the eventual departure of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

But he was also quoted as saying that France did not want to see them pulled out if this meant that "the unprecedented horrors" committed by the former Khmer Rouge government would be repeated.

China supports the efforts of the Khmer Rouge, within the coalition of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance movements, to force Hanoi to withdraw its troops.

Last Wednesday too, the People's Daily, in a thinly-veiled attack on Mr. Cheysson, condemned those who said Vietnam had helped free Kampuchea from the Khmer Rouge.

China has also criticised France for providing aid to Vietnam. It is the only European Community country still to do so.

ASEAN asks Vietnam to stop killing civilians

BANGKOK (R) — Five non-communist states in South East Asia called on Vietnam Saturday to halt what they described as indiscriminate attacks against Kampuchean civilians on the Thai border.

A statement in Bangkok by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, appealed to the international community to condemn the attacks.

The five states said they fully backed Thailand's right to self-defence by whatever means to safeguard its sovereignty and integrity.

The Vietnamese attacked Phnom Chat, a major Khmer Rouge guerrilla base near the border with Thailand, on Thursday. Officials said about 33 civilians died in the attack but the final toll would be much higher.

Relief workers said 170 people had been wounded and Radio

## Warsaw threatens to shut down artists union

WARSAW (R) — Warsaw authorities have threatened to close down the Polish artists union unless it retracts resolutions including calls for an amnesty for political prisoners, union sources said.

They said the union's president had been told it must retract documents which declare support for the banned Solidarity trade union and criticise government action against other creative unions since the military takeover 15 months ago.

The sources said the Warsaw Mayor's office sent a letter to the union headquarters Thursday reminding its board for "activities incompatible with the law and with the union's statutes."

It listed eight documents which the authorities wanted the union leadership to recant, but gave no

explanation of how they were illegal or violated the statutes.

The artists union was suspended with all other associations when martial law was declared in December 1981 in the face of Solidarity's growing political challenge. It was reinstated in April last year with its existing president.

The authorities have closed down the actors and journalists unions and refused to lift suspensions on the writers and film makers unions, saying they must purge their leaderships of "anti-socialist elements."

A union source said the union leadership was due to meet on April 8 and 9 and was unlikely to be willing to accede to the demands of the mayor's office.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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What do you bid now?

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A72 ♥73 ♦AKQ1065 ♣8  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ ?  
What action do you take?

Q.2—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AJ10764 ♥7 ♦J105 ♣985  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♥ 2 ♣ 3 ♥ 3 ♣  
4 ♥ ?  
\*preemptive  
What action do you take?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A ♥J10 ♦AJ9842 ♠J1062  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♦ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠J9 ♥AJ4 ♦J1076 ♣KQ98  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♥ ?  
What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AJ10 ♥K762 ♦Q3 ♣A987  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♦ Pass  
?  
What do you bid now?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ983 ♥AQ5 ♦83 ♣A102  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
?  
What do you bid now?

By Peter Griffiths  
Reuter

JAKARTA — Indonesia's President Suharto, who came to power on the failure of a communist coup in 1965, has taken preliminary measures to ensure a smooth transfer of power on his retirement.

When re-elected unopposed last month for a fourth consecutive five-year term as president, the 62-year-old general hinted that it would be his last.

The "smiling general", as he is known, said it was almost time for his "1945 generation", which fought the war of independence against the Dutch, to step down.

The people's consultative congress, which meets every five years to elect the president, ratified at the same time two changes in state policy which Gen. Suharto regards as preconditions for an orderly transfer of power.

The most important change,

which sources close to the president said he saw as his last major statutory task, formalised the separation of religion and politics.

It legally neutered the Muslim opposition in the world's most populous Muslim country by preventing it from electioneering on religious grounds.

Adam Malik replaced

The other change established the inviolability of Indonesia's 1945 constitution, of which Gen. Suharto has become the undisputed champion.

Gen. Suharto also defied the tradition of having a civilian vice-president from an outer island by replacing the outspoken Adam Malik, a Sumatran, with a loyal but almost unknown retired general from West Java.

Unlike Mr. Malik, the vice-president, Umar Wiradikusumah, would be acceptable to the all-powerful armed forces as a possible caretaker leader,

although no one regarded him as Gen. Suharto's real successor.

There was no indication who would eventually follow Gen. Suharto, but Gen. Umar was seen as a potential interim head of state, who could guarantee a smooth transition of power if the president steps down before the next election in 1988.

Two men who once looked possible rivals, former Defence Minister and armed forces Chief of Staff Mohammad Jusuf and Information Minister Ali Murtopo, were dropped in a cabinet reshuffle.

Indonesian political commentators believed Gen. Jusuf, the 55-year-old architect of Indonesia's military modernisation, might have shown too much personal ambition.

"The secret of success in Indonesian politics is a big stick but a low profile. Jusuf seems to have

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Britain marks April 1 in style

LONDON (R) — Callers jammed the switchboard at Nottingham's Trent Bridge cricket ground after England test star Derek Randall asked if anyone wanted a baby kangaroo. Randall told local radio listeners that the marsupial, a gift from a cricket club in Perth, Australia, was wrecking his home. The appeal turned out to be one of the April fool's day pranks that caught thousands of Britons on the hop Friday. Golf club steward Ken Lawrence and his wife Betty of Taunton, Somerset, opened their local newspaper to find their jobs advertised. And a couple from Rotherham, Yorkshire, got an even bigger surprise when they opened theirs to find a spoof photo of their 16-year-old daughter's wedding. But the biggest laugh has in Oxfordshire. A whole village rose at dawn to see an air force acrobatic display. It turned out to be a hoax.

## Burglar out of luck

LONDON (R) — Bungling burglar John Markham, 24, got home from rifling a shoe shop to find his haul consisted almost entirely of left-footed shoes. And police who questioned him about another break-in spotted that one of the shoes he was wearing still had the price tag on, a court was told. Markham was so incompetent he cut his hand smashing a car window to steal some clothes and left a trail of blood for police to follow to his home. He was jailed for 17 months after admitting two burglaries, one attempted burglary and two thefts.

## Mini creates 'record'

SOUTHAMPTON, England (R) — A policeman saw sparks flying from underneath a mini-car, stopped it and found 10 passengers crammed inside. Loud music and rowdy singing were coming from the pint-sized vehicle which was moving erratically, the policeman said in court. And it looked as if the steering, gears and brakes were being jointly handled by four people sitting in the front, one of them weighing 114 kilograms. He added, Martin Asher, 23, from Southampton, was fined £130 (about \$200) for carrying too many passengers and not being in full control of the car.

## Frogs delay work

LONDON (R) — Frogs have delayed work on a £4 million (\$6 million) expansion of a West German car parts factory near Reading, west of London. Naturalists say they will move the colony of frogs from marshland adjoining the site to safety in a specially-built pool.

## Judge allows actress Mercedes, 2 houses

LOS ANGELES (R) — A judge has ruled that actress Erin Fleming could keep two houses, a Mercedes car and other items alleged to belong to the estate of her late companion, comedian Grocho Marx. Superior Court Judge Jacqueline Weiss said there was evidence that Miss Fleming, 42, was a positive influence on Marx in his late years and to hand-over the disputed property to the executors of Marx's estate, the Bank of America, would constitute double recovery.

## Etna eruption eases off

CATANIA, Sicily (R) — A five-day eruption on Mount Etna eased Friday but police warned thousands of sightseers there might be a dangerous build-up of gas inside the volcano. Experts said vapours and small cinders were shooting out of the central cones but the flow of lava down the lower mountain slopes had slowed down or halted. "We have to be prepared for all eventualities," said Dr. Stefano Scammacca of the Catania prefecture. "You never know what Etna is going to do next. But it does seem to be calling a truce in the hostilities just now."